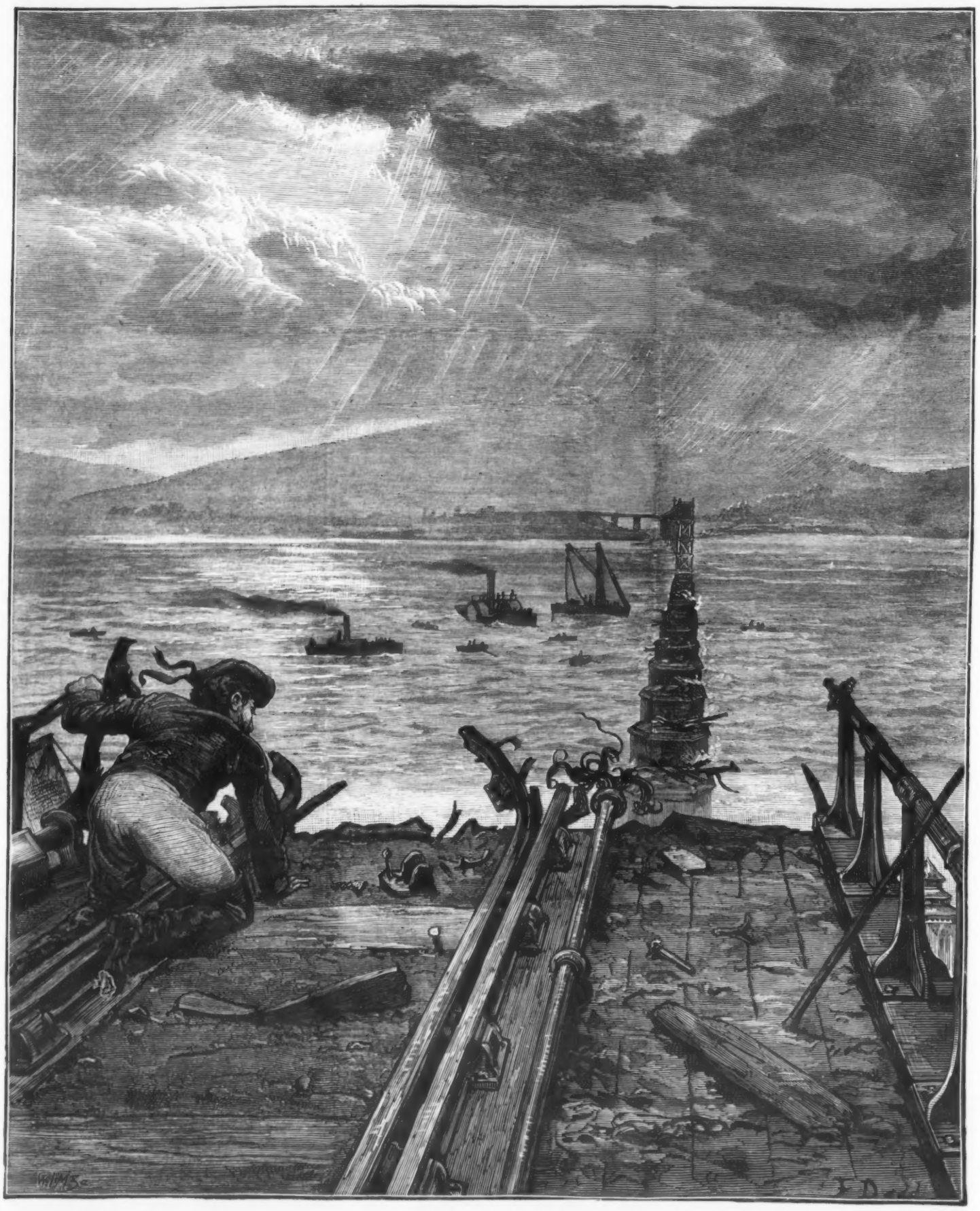
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2119.—VOL. LXXVI. SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1880. WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.



THE TAY BRIDGE DISASTER: VIEW OF THE BROKEN BRIDGE FROM THE NORTH END.—SEE PAGE 27.

BIRTHS.

On the 3rd ult., at San Jorge, Banda Oriental, the wife of Charles E. Hall, of a son.

On Jan. 5, at Tramore Lodge, Putney, S.W., the wife of Henry Tiengrouse, of a daughter.

On the 15th ult., at the Curragh Camp, the wife of Commissary Telfer, Commissariat and Transport Department, of a son.

On the 2nd inst., Mrs. Thomas Boucher, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 6th inst., at the parish church, Rewe, near Exeter, by the Rev. Canon Cook, Precentor of Exeter Cathedral, assisted by the Rev. G. W. Murray, Vicar of Shrivenham, Berks, Arthur Edward Dupuis, Captain R.N., second son of the Rev. G. J. Dupuis, Fellow and Vice-Provost of Eton College, to Agnes Jane, only daughter of the Rev. Philip Williams, Rector of Rewe.

On the 1st inst., at Birdsall, Mr. William Bethell, of Rise, Yorkshire, to the Hon. Mairi M. Willoughby, daughter of the late Lord Middleton, of Birdsall House, Yorkshire.

DEATHS.

On Dec. 8, 1879, at Mian Mir, the Punjaub, Beatrice Margaret, wife of Major Dyson-Laurie, 34th Regiment, Assistant Adjutant-General.

On the 2nd inst., at Houns'ow, Edward Kenyon Bullman, late of Leeds, in the 86th year of his age. Friends will please accept this intimation.

On Dec. 29, at 7, West-street, Finsbury-circus, E.C., of chronic bronchitis, Jonas Charles Hermann Freund, M.D., aged 71 years, deeply regretted, deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals during the Crimean War, Surgeon in the Army, and Originator of the German Hospital, Dalston, London, eminent as Physician both for rich and poor.

On the 2nd inst., at Calverleigh Court, Devon, Lady Henrietta Caroline Chichester Nagle, aged 81; followed, within eight hours, by her husband, Joseph Chichester Nagle, aged 87.

On the 3rd inst., Lord George Augustus Beauclerk, aged 61 years.

On the 30th ult., at Florence, after a few days' illness, Mary Archer Shee, second and last surviving daughter of the late Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal Academy.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 17.

Sunday, Jan. 11.

First Sunday after Epiphany.
Sun totally eclipsed, invisible in Great Britain.
New Moon, 10.40 p.m.
Morning Lessons: Isaiah li.; Matt. vi. 19—vii. 7. Evening Lessons: Isaiah lii. 13 and liii. or liv.; Acts vii 1—35.
St Paul's Cathedral, 10 30 a m., Rev. W. H. Milman; 3 15 p.m., Rev. Canon Stubbs; 7 p m., Rev. D. Moore, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Paddington.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Alfred Whitehead; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar.
St. James's, noon, Rev. F. Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. John Wordsworth.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. H. E. D. Speace, Vicar of St. Pancras; 7 p.m., Rev. A. Whitehead, Vicar of St. Peter's, Thanet.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., uncertain; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

Monday, Jan. 12.

Plough Monday.
Hilary Law Sittings begin.
Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, Wood-green, elections, &c., noon.
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Professor Bentley on Epiphytes and Parasites).
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. Simpson on Buddhist Architecture in Jellalabad Valley).
Odontological Society, annual general meeting, 8 p.m.
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. G. J. Morrison on the Grand Canal of China, and Hankoo to Canton overland).
Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. E. Hodgson, a Parallel between the Arts of Poetry and Painting).

Tuesday, Jan. 13.

Hilary Cambridge Term begins.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Schäfer on the Physiology of Muscle).
Horticultural Society, 1 p.m.
Humane Society, general court, 4 p.m.
British Orphan Asylum, Slough, elections Cannon-street Hotel.
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Photographic Society, 8 p.m.
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (address by Mr. Barlow, the President).
Anthropological Society, 8 p.m.
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dr. Symes Thompson on Physic, and three following days).

Wednesday, Jan. 14.

Oxford Hilary Term begins.
Literary Fund, 3 p.m.
Graphic Society, 8 p.m.
Hunterian Society, 8 p.m.
Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. Bolas on Modern Autographic Printing Processes).
Society of Public Analysts, anniversary, Burlington House; dinner same evening.
Amateur Mechanical Society, 8 p.m.
Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.
Albert Hall, London Sunday School Choir, 8 p.m.; the Duchess of Teck to be present.
British Horological Institute, Northampton-square, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. M. Whipple on Sunshine, and the various modes of observing and registering it).
Ballad Concert, St. James's Hall, 8.

Thursday, Jan. 15.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. H. H. Statham on Modern Architecture since the Renaissance).
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. Frederic Harrison on a Course of Reading in History).
Numismatic Society, 7 p.m.
Westminster Abbey, special service, 7.30 p.m., Bach's Christmas oratorio.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. M. Barry on Architecture as a Fine Art and an Art of Utility).
Royal Society Club, 6.30 p.m.
Chemical Society, 8 p.m.
Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. M. Brewer on the Birds and Mammals introduced into New Zealand; Mr. J. G. Baker on Aloineæ and Yuccoideæ).
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.
Historical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. H. Howorth on the Early History of Sweden; papers by Rev. J. G. Fleay and Rev. C. Rogers).

Friday, Jan. 16.

Society for Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.
City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. N. Heinemann on Political Economy—Profits).
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. J. A. H. Murray, president.
Architectural Association, 7.30 (Mr. Robert Walker on Competitions).
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor Dewar, on Investigations at High Temperatures, 9 p.m.)
Sacred Harmonic Society, 7.30 p.m. (Rossini's "Moses in Egypt.")

Saturday, Jan. 17.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor T. Rupert Jones on Coal).
Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 3 p.m.

THE WEATHER,

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

Day		Daily Means of: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Thermom.: Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	Wind: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
		Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
Dec.	28	30·019	47·9	46·9	·97	10	52·1	34·5	ssw. sw.	624	0·010
	29	29·916	44·5	41·4	·90	6	52·2	40·5	sw. wsw.	409	0·000
	30	29·676	39·4	33·7	·81	7	44·5	37·0	sw. ssw. w.	513	0·300*
	31	29·677	47·7	45·6	·91	10	53·9	36·2	sw. wsw.	517	0·240
Jan.	1	29·967	52·0	47·5	·86	9	55·7	51·2	wsw. sw.	459	0·010
	2	30·158	45·3	40·6	·84	6	53·5	40·5	sw. w.	400	0·000
	3	30·446	41·8	37·3	·85	3	47·7	37·4	wsw. w.	232	0·005†

* Rain and hail. † Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock, a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30·099	29·980	29·740	29·726	29·933	30·084	30·438
Temperature of Air	48·4°	44·0°	43·6°	47·9°	53·3°	49·8°	41·7°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	47·0°	42·6°	41·1°	45·2°	51·3°	46·8°	40·2°
Direction of Wind	sw.	sw.	sw.	sw.	wsw.	w.	wsw.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 17.

Sunday M	Sunday A	Monday M	Monday A	Tuesday M	Tuesday A	Wednesday M	Wednesday A	Thursday M	Thursday A	Friday M	Friday A	Saturday M	Saturday A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 51	1 20	1 48	2 15	2 38	3 0	3 25	3 47	4 8	4 28	4 48	5 7	5 25	5 43

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The Shilling Illustrated London Almanack is published at the Office of the Illustrated London News, 198, Strand, and sold by all Booksellers and Newsvenders.

EXHIBITION OF FINE ARTS, ROYAL ALBERT HALL, LONDON, 1880, WILL OPEN on MONDAY, MARCH 22 next, consisting of Paintings in Oil and Water Colours, Architectural Drawings, Sculpture, Terra-Cotta, Engravings, Lithographs, and Photographs. Ornamental Art Wood-Carving will form a special feature in this Exhibition. Particulars can be obtained of the Manager, Royal Albert Hall. By order.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The FOURTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, from Ten till Six. Admission, One Shilling. Catalogues, Sixpence. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. Phillips, Secretary.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

NOW OPEN.—The ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of HIGH-CLASS PICTURES at Mr. ARTHUR TOOTH'S GALLERY, 5, Haymarket (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre). Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—Under the Management of Messrs. A. and S. Gatti.—Grand Christmas Pantomime, SINDBAD THE SAILOR. "The greatest success ever known."—Vide public press. EVERY EVENING at a Quarter to Eight. MORNING PERFORMANCE every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY at Two. Box-Office is under the portico of the Theatre; open daily from Ten to Five. No Booking Fees.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MERCHANT OF VENICE. EVERY EVENING at Eight o'clock. Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry. MORNING PERFORMANCES EVERY SATURDAY DURING JANUARY. Seats booked Six Weeks in advance.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage.—Best Entertainment in the World. Variety Artistes at Eight. PERI OF PERU at 9.10—Miss Nelly Power, M. Dewinne, Mdlles. Alice Holt, Broughton, Aguzzi, Powell, and Corps de Ballet. Concluding with the Grand Mystical Ballet ETHEREA, in which Ariel emulates the Flight of a Bird to the height of Forty Feet.

ARIEL.—In the Grand Mystical Ballet, ETHEREA, "Ariel introduces her extraordinary Flying Dance and mysteriously Floats in Mid Air, crossing and recrossing the stage at pleasure. " It is so astonishing that to be believed it must be seen."—Sporting and Dramatic News. The CANTERBURY TO-NIGHT.

NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.
THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT again pronounced the VERY BEST amidst the list of Amusements produced for the delectation of the Public.—Vide the whole of the leading daily and weekly papers.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.
THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' NEW-YEAR'S PROGRAMME.
MONDAY .. at THREE and EIGHT. | THURSDAY .. at EIGHT only.
TUESDAY .. at THREE and EIGHT. | FRIDAY .. at EIGHT only.
WEDNESDAY at THREE and EIGHT. | SATURDAY .. at THREE and EIGHT

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will give DAY PERFORMANCES OF THEIR HOLIDAY PROGRAMME at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, On MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY during the present week.

FOUR DAY PERFORMANCES WILL BE GIVEN BY THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, This Week, viz.:— MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY. Last Week of the Extra Day Performances.

ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL, REGENT-STREET AND PICCADILLY.
MR. FREDERICK BURGESS'S FIFTEENTH ANNUAL DAY AND NIGHT MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC FETE will take place on TUESDAY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT, JAN. 27, 1880, upon which occasion he will have the valuable co-operation of a very large number of the most distinguished artistes on the metropolitan stage.
THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will also appear in an entirely New Musical Programme. For particulars see daily and weekly papers. Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and Places can now be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall.

MASKELYNE and COOKE, EGYPTIAN HALL, ENGLAND'S HOME of MYSTERY.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY, except on Mondays, when there will be no performances either in the afternoon or evening, Monday, in future, being Maskelyne and Cooke's Weekly Holiday.

MASKELYNE and COOKE'S CHRISTMAS PROGRAMME Daily at Three and Eight (except Monday). Admission, 5s. to 1s. W. MORTON, Manager.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—THE PIRATE'S HOME, by Gilbert a'Beckett, Music by Vivian Bligh; after which MASTER TOMMY'S "AT HOME," by Mr. Corney Grain; concluding with A CHRISTMAS STOCKING. Every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at Eight. Morning Performances every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1880.

We have not got so far into the New Year as to render inappropriate such a conjectural glance at its fortune as the feeble powers of the human mind are capable of taking with some service. The act of forecasting future probabilities is not necessarily presumptuous, at least while it confines itself to the tendencies of existing forces rather than to the events which they may evolve. We cannot predict what may happen during the year into which we have passed, but we may at least calculate with tolerable confidence what will be the general character of its movement. The prospect before us, like most other prospects, is so far concealed by a veil of uncertainty that the details of it are not vouchsafed to human vision; but the great outlines of the region we have hereafter to traverse may be dimly discerned, and the direction which the forces now at work will ultimately take lie within the ken of cultured political sagacity.

Let us look at facts as they now are—facts relating not only to our own country, but to the world at large. They indicate, perhaps, more strongly than they have done for a long time past, a condition of unrest—the thoughts of men are no longer authoritatively guided by old standards. The faiths of men are, to say the least, unsettled. New and, we must say it, laxer codes of morality govern their motives. They are slipping back into a tacit recognition of might as right. Interests are substituted for duties, glory for honour. We might go the round of nations without finding any marked exception to this feature of the times. In all countries, of course, there is, as there always has been, a struggling minority in favour of what may be called high principles of social and political action; but, looking upon the various manifestations of public life, one retires from his task of observation with less than ordinary satisfaction. The forces which appear to dominate it do not tend to peaceful issues. They have more intimate reference to matter than to mind. The kind of civilisation in the promotion of which they are operating is not of the highest, nor the best, nor the most durable type. We cannot base on it, therefore, any very sanguine view of the immediate future.

Take, for instance, the British Empire. It cannot be denied, we think, that the tendency, not of its Government specially, but of its popular sentiments, tastes, and even purposes, place it in a position which, so far from increasing its stability for the coming twelvemonth, is likely enough to weaken the very foundation of its grandeur. There is no sufficient reason, we admit, for indulging nervous apprehensions as to what may come to pass in A.D. 1880. The perils to which the Empire is exposed are rather far off, than nigh; moral, than material; ulterior, than immediate. We are not so strong as we once were, unless, indeed, national strength is to be measured by the sword only. Our reputation does not stand so high as it did. Even our resources are less abundant than they have been. All this points to difficulties near at hand—difficulties, it is true, which may conduce to the final wellbeing of the Empire, but the pressure of which, while it lasts, cannot but be unpleasant to large classes of the community. In trade, commerce, politics, finance, social enjoyment, British life will probably encounter trials which it would fain have wished to avert. The data which are before us hardly warrant the expectation of an easy year. We shall have to brace up our system to meet it with any degree of credit.

Western Europe scarcely enjoys so good a lookout as our own. France is becoming fidgety—impatient to snatch what a few years' quiet would tranquilly make over to her. Of the three great military Empires—Germany, Austria, and Russia—the future, even the immediate future, is anything but flattering. Each of them appears to us to be rapidly marching forward to not distant Revolution. Socialism and Nihilism are, as it were, the inarticulate protests which oppression is apt to make against despotic misrule. Europe will not consent to be turned into a mere "place of arms" for all time to come. Then, as to the East and the Treaty of Berlin by which it is so deeply affected, present indications, although not much better, are shaded by the same kind of distemper as are those of the States which would describe themselves as their more civilised neighbours. The smaller they are, in proportion, the more certain they are to be dragged in the wake of greater nations. We foresee for them but comparative tranquillity during 1880. But probably their present troubles will minister but feebly, if at all, to their future strength. And of Turkey it will, perhaps, be safest to prophesy that no appearance of change for the better is likely to obliterate from its surface present symptoms of decay.

We have presented, however, only the darker aspect of what appears to be before us. Even upon these some beams of sunlight may unexpectedly fall. "The unforeseen," it is said, "is that which always happens." This is true, in a sense, but it certainly is misleading in others.

What is more infallibly true is that "like effects spring from like causes." The efforts being made to counteract the specific evil tendencies of the age are prodigious—probably were never more so. Some of them are seen, the great majority of them, however, are unseen. It is only here and there that we are compelled to notice them by the results which they produce. Europe at the close of the year, we hope, will be able to look back on some progress in political and moral improvement; and not Europe only; for it may be anticipated that other parts of the world will be sensibly modified by what has already been effected, and partially by what may be attempted in this coming twelvemonth. Through the mists which still enwrap us we may catch a glimpse, albeit a somewhat distant and indefinite one, of "a good time coming."

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise of Lorne and Princess Beatrice, presented New-Year's gifts yesterday week to the upper and under servants of the household at Osborne in the steward's room and servant's hall, where Christmas trees were prepared. Viscount Sandon, who had had an audience of and dined with her Majesty the previous day, left Osborne, and Mr. Theodore Martin arrived and dined with the Queen. On Saturday her Majesty visited Ryde. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attend Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Connor, Vicar of Newport. On Monday Princess Louise of Lorne took leave of her Majesty and left Osborne for London. Princess Beatrice accompanied Princess Louise to Portsmouth on board her Majesty's yacht Alberta, Captain Thomson. Viscount Cranbrook arrived at Osborne, and had an audience of the Queen, and also joined the Royal circle at dinner. The Hon. Mrs. Villiers has had an interview with the Queen, and the Rev. Canon and Mrs. Prothero have dined with her Majesty. The Queen and Princess Beatrice have walked and driven out daily.

The Queen has given Mr. F. J. Williamson, of Esher, a commission to execute a bust in marble of the late Prince Alamayou from a cast taken after death.

Mr. Gourlay Steel, of Edinburgh, has submitted to her Majesty's inspection his new picture, "The Two Tame Deer."

The Hon. Harriet Phipps has succeeded the Hon. Frances Drummond as Maid of Honour in Waiting; Vice-Admiral Lord Frederick Kerr has arrived as Groom in Waiting to her Majesty; and Colonel M'Neill has left Osborne.

The Queen's annual gifts of beef and coals to the poor of Windsor and its neighbourhood were distributed on New Year's-Day in the Riding School of Windsor Castle. The gifts were 814 in number, the beef ranging in weight from 7 lb. to 3 lb. each, and the coals from 1 to 3 cwt., according to the family of the recipient. When her Majesty is in residence at the castle a certain number of deserving persons attend daily at the palace (with the exception of Sundays) and receive the surplus food and broken victuals unconsumed by the Royal Household, which are distributed by an officer appointed for that purpose.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales entertained a large party at Sandringham last week. Among the guests were Prince Christian, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, Count and Countess Gleichen and Countess Feodore Gleichen. The Prince and Princess, with their daughters and visitors, were present at two meets of the West Norfolk Hounds—one being at the Beech Plantation, near Aumer, and the other at Hillington Hall, the seat of Sir W. B. Ffolkes. Their Royal Highnesses and the Princesses of Wales, with the house party, attended Divine service on Sunday at Sandringham church. The Rev. F. Hervey and the Rev. Canon Duckworth officiated. The Royal party broke up on Monday, and the Prince left on Tuesday on a visit to Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Park. The Prince hunted on Wednesday with Mr. Garth's foxhounds. His Royal Highness will go to Hughenden on Monday on a visit to the Premier. The Princess, with her daughters, remains at Sandringham. The Prince and the Duke of Edinburgh have consented to become patrons of the French Hospital (open to all nations) in Leicester-place.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh arrived at Cannes on New-Year's Day on a visit to the Empress of Russia, and were received at the railway station by the Grand Duke Sergius. The Russian frigate Pojarski, flying the British flag, arrived the next day with Admiral Kremer and two officers of the general staff on board. Immediately upon landing they paid a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and afterwards dined with the Empress of Russia. On Tuesday the Duke visited the Prefect of the Department of the Maritime Alps.

Princess Louise of Lorne visited Blackheath village on Wednesday and opened the High School for Girls.

Prince Leopold, vice-patron of University College Hospital, has consented to preside at the annual festival dinner in aid of the funds, which will take place early in March next.

The Duchess of Teck has expressed her intention to attend the evening concert of the London Sunday School Choir, to be held at the Albert Hall on the 14th inst., at eight o'clock in the evening.

The Viceregal Court in Dublin has the following "fixtures" for the coming season:—January—First week: Tuesday, 27th, first Levee; Wednesday, 28th, first Drawingroom; Thursday, 29th, dinner and dance; Friday, 30th, dinner and dance. February—Second week: Tuesday, 3rd, dinner and dance; Wednesday, 4th, dinner and dance. Fourth week: Wednesday, 18th, first state ball. Fifth week: Tuesday, 24th, second Levée; Wednesday, 25th, second Drawingroom; Thursday, 26th, dinner and dance; Friday, 27th, dinner and dance. March—Sixth week: Monday, 1st, full-dress dinner. Seventh week: Wednesday, 10th, second state ball. Eighth week: Monday, 15th, dinner and dance; Wednesday, 17th, St. Patrick's Ball. It is understood that there are to be two balls at the Chief Secretary's Lodge—one on the 26th and another on the 27th inst.

His Excellency Tushie Mori Arinori, the newly-appointed Minister for Japan at the Court of St. James's, has arrived in London, accompanied by Madame Mori.

The Cabinet has left town as follows:—The Prime Minister for Hughenden Manor; the Chancellor of the Exchequer for Pynes, his seat near Exeter; the Duke of Richmond and Gordon for Goodwood; the Duke of Northumberland for Alnwick Castle; the Lord Chancellor for Bournemouth; the Marquis of Salisbury for Hatfield House, Herts; the Home Secretary for Eccle Riggs; Sir Michael Hicks-Beach for Gloucestershire; the Secretary of State for War for Witherslack Hall; the Secretary of State for India for Hemsted Park; Lord Sandon for Ventnor; and Lord John Manners for Belvoir Castle.

The Marchioness of Salisbury had a juvenile ball on New-Year's Night at Hatfield House, Herts, when the company staying in the house and about 250 of the neighbouring families and their children participated in the festivities.

Lady Graves-Sawle's annual entertainment, the proceeds of which are devoted to charitable purposes, took place yesterday week at the Schoolhouse, Porthpean, near St. Austell.

The West Kent Hunt annual ball was held on New-Year's Eve at the Great Hall, Tunbridge Wells, which was suitably decorated for the occasion. The company included most of the leading families of Mid-Kent and Sussex.

The New-Year's ball at Sevenoaks was held on New-Year's Eve at the Royal Crown Hotel, Sevenoaks, and there was a large gathering of the principal residents of the neighbourhood. The stewards were Lord George Pratt, Major Board, Mr. Algernon Mills, and Mr. Henry Oppenheim.

The annual ball given by Colonel R. Whigham and the officers of the 16th (Queen's) Lancers in commemoration of the Battle of Aliwal took place yesterday week at the Royal Pavilion, Brighton. The company, numbering 600, were received by Mrs. Whigham.

Marriages are arranged to take place between the Hon. Henry Campbell Bruce, eldest son of Lord Aberdare, and Miss Constance Beckett, daughter of Mr. and Hon. Mrs. Hamilton Beckett; between Mr. Horace Seymour, youngest son of the late Mr. Frederick Seymour and Lady Augusta Seymour; and Miss Romilly, eldest daughter of Colonel and Lady Elizabeth Romilly; and between Miss Hughan, second daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Hughan, and Lady Louisa, his wife, and Major Henry Houghton, 2nd Royal Cheshire Militia, and late of the 96th Regiment.

THE TAY BRIDGE DISASTER.

We present, in addition to those which we published last week, some further Illustrations of the terrible disaster that happened on Sunday evening, the 28th ult., by the fall of the lofty and slender railway bridge, with a passing train, at the estuary of the Tay just below Dundee. The loss of lives is now reckoned at seventy-five, not one person in the train having the slightest chance of escape. Only seven of the dead bodies have as yet been recovered; it is supposed that most of them were at once washed out to sea during the violent gale of that night, but some others may be still lying in the wreck of the train which is entangled with the fallen iron girders. Diving operations were continued daily throughout the last week, except one day, when they were stopped by the rough weather. Two parties of divers have been engaged in the search, one employed by the Dundee Harbour Trustees, the other by the North British Railway Company. A steamboat and a proper diving-barge were used by the former, and a steam-launch by the latter, with six or seven experienced men—Fox, and Harley, and Simpson, who were previously acquainted with the bottom and the foundations of the bridge, also Barclay of Shields, Gray of Newcastle, and Watts of Sunderland. They find that the train divided itself into two portions, of which only the foremost portion, with the engine and tender, has yet been discovered, lying inside the girders. It must be understood that these lattice-girders, forming an open framework of iron, constituted the under floor and the two upright sides of the bridge, the top being left free except for a few cross-ties. Three of these double girders, each 145 ft. in length and weighing 200 tons, are lying on their side towards the east, with the engine and tender, one first-class carriage and several third-class carriages, inclosed within the girders, as in a cage. Other girders of the bridge have fallen in a different manner, some lying upside down, and some mixed up with the broken iron columns or cylinders of the supporting piers. The hindmost carriages of the train have not been found, and it is thought they may have been smashed to pieces, which would drift out to sea. The shells of carriages remaining were almost empty; not only the passengers' bodies, but the cushions, seats, and partitions had been forced out by the current of the river or the tide. The wreckage brought up consists mostly of planks and beams from the permanent way of the railroad, or floor of the bridge, and even these thick timbers are very much broken up. Yet a few such little things as a lamp, a foot-warmer, a piece of a window-blind or panel, an overcoat, an umbrella, a slipper, or a handkerchief, were got out of the wreck. Since last Saturday, a number of the local fishing-boats, as well as a dozen whale-boats, fully manned and equipped with grapnels and ropes, have been occupied in trawling the bottom of the firth, some distance below the bridge. They found on Monday the body of David Johnstone, railway guard, deeply embedded in the sand, about half a mile from the bridge, nearly abreast of H.M.S. Mars, the naval training-ship. He was not the guard actually in charge of the train, but was returning from a visit to his wife and family at Edinburgh. The depth of water, at the times when the divers have been working, did not exceed 20 ft., but the water has been exceedingly thick and muddy, from a freshet of the river above, so that they could seldom see a few inches before them. Their movements have also been much impeded by the quantity of sharp fragments of iron lying about or sticking up. These might cut the ropes or the breathing-tubes which connect the divers with the surface; or they might chance to make a hole in the water-proof and air-proof dress upon which their safety depends. Our Illustration of the diving work, from a Sketch taken by our Special Artist, which is presented as a Special Extra Supplement, gives a correct notion of the scene witnessed during these operations. We also present Views of the broken bridge from the north end—that is to say, from the shore below Dundee and from Broughty Ferry, four miles lower down the river—one of the boats assisting in the search, and a page filled with minor Sketches. Two of our Special Artists have been continually employed for some days in visiting different points of the locality, accompanying the steam-boats, and watching the labours of the divers and trawlers. In the rough weather of the first few days, it was an ardous and almost perilous service. There is some interest in the portraits of John Fox and Peter Harley, two of the leading divers, sketched by Mr. W. A. Donnelly, and the figure of another diver, Edward Simpson, attired in his waterproof case and helmet, sitting in the boat from which he made his exploring descents, as shown in one of that Artist's Sketches taken on Thursday, the 1st inst. These men gave evidence last Tuesday before the Court of Inquiry appointed by the Board of Trade, which commenced its sittings on Saturday in the Burgh Court-Room at Dundee. The Commissioners forming this Court were Mr. Hume Rothery, Q.C., the Commissioner of Wrecks, Colonel Yolland, R.E., one of the Board of Trade Inspectors, and Mr. Barlow, C.E., President of the Institute of Civil Engineers. Their proceedings of investigation were attended by several legal representatives of parties concerned; Mr. Trayner for the Board of Trade, with Mr. Muirton, its solicitor; Mr. Balfour, another Scottish Advocate, for the North British Railway Company, and Mr. Dunbar, Procurator Fiscal of Dundee. On Saturday and Sunday afternoon the Commissioners went out in a steam-tug to inspect the remains of the bridge, accompanied by Major Marindin, also a Board of Trade Inspector, Mr. Walker, general manager of the railway, Mr. M'Laren, general superintendent, Mr. Drummond, locomotive superintendent, Mr. Gilkes, contractor for building the bridge, and other gentlemen. Captain Lindsay Brine, R.N., of H.M.S. Lord Warden, superintendent of the Scottish Coastguard Service, as well as Commandant Cameron, of H.M.S. Unicorn, and Captain Scott, commanding the Mars training-ship in the Tay, have also been assisting in the investigation. The witnesses first examined at Dundee were the railway officials, the station-master, ticket-collector, porter, and signalman at Tay Bridge, whose statements were reported last week; also, the locomotive superintendent of that portion of the line; next came several persons residing at Dundee, within sight of the bridge, who saw the train come upon it from the opposite shore, and who agree in describing its sudden disappearance, with three distinct flashes of fire, or lines of sparkling lights, that seemed to fall successively from the lofty girders which broke down; but they could not hear the fall, because of the noise of the storm then raging. The guard of the preceding train was also called, to speak concerning an appearance of sparks from his own train, caused by friction of the wheels. Captain C. C. Scott, R.N., Admiral Dougal, Captain Robertson, Harbour-master, and several other persons of nautical and local experience, testified their observations of the force of the gale and its effects. The remaining evidence was chiefly that of the divers and inspecting engineers or surveyors; after which the Court adjourned to London, where it will order a series of scientific experiments and calculations to be made to test the resisting power of the iron girders. The diving operations were also stopped from Tuesday last, four bodies having been recovered on that day; namely, those of James Leslie, clerk, Dundee, William Jack, grocer's assistant, James Creighton, ploughman, and Robert Watson, a moulder; the last of whom has left a widow and children. The bodies of two women, and and of the guard of the train, had been got out of the river before.

MILITARY OFFICERS' PORTRAITS.

The portraits of Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Harness, R.A., C.B., who held an important command of artillery in the late Zulu war, and who was recently honoured by her Majesty the Queen, at Windsor Castle, with personal investiture of the Order of the Bath by her own hand, is presented in this Number of our Journal.

We give also the portrait of a gallant officer of Colonial Volunteers, Mr. Cecil D'Arcy, V.C., late Commandant of the Frontier Light Horse in the same campaign, under the immediate orders of Colonel Redvers Buller, V.C., C.B., attached to the flying column of Brigadier-General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., K.C.B. Commandant Cecil D'Arcy, who is the youngest son of Major D'Arcy, late of the 18th Royal Irish Fusiliers and of the Cape Mounted Rifles, was born in 1851, at Wanganui, New Zealand. He formerly held an appointment in the Colonial Civil Service. At the outbreak of the Galeka and Gaika war, in 1877, he enlisted as a trooper in the Albany Mounted Volunteers. He afterwards received the commission of a Lieutenant in Carrington's troop of irregular cavalry. Throughout the Zulu war, he served with remarkable activity and bravery, and was twice recommended by his commanding officers for the Victoria Cross. The first occasion was when, in the retreat from the Inlobane or Zlobane mountain, on March 28, he gave up his horse to save the life of a wounded trooper, being then hotly pursued by large numbers of the enemy. His own life, thereby endangered, was saved immediately afterwards by Colonel Buller, who took up Lieutenant D'Arcy on his horse behind him. Again, on July 3, the day of the battle of Ulundi, Commandant D'Arcy with his troop was retiring from a reconnaissance, when one of the men, named Traubenheim, was thrown from his horse. Commandant D'Arcy took up this man behind him; the horse "bucked," and they were both thrown off. Though D'Arcy was much hurt, he endeavoured to put the man on again, and only desisted when the enemy got within a few yards of them. For these acts of personal gallantry her Majesty has bestowed on him the Victoria Cross of Valour.

The lamented death of several young and promising officers with the army in Afghanistan, under General Sir F. Roberts, at the renewal of hostilities round Cabul in the middle of December, has already been noticed. Lieutenant William Percy Ricardo, of the 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers, who entered the service so recently as March, 1878, and was but twenty-two years of age at the time of his being killed in action, has his portrait engraved for this publication. His senior comrades of the same regiment, Captain S. G. Butson and Lieutenant C. J. R. Hearsey, were likewise killed in the fighting that took place on the 11th and 12th ult. We shall probably be called upon to engrave several more portraits of this class.

Mr. Henry Connor, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the colony of Natal, has been knighted.

Lord Beaconsfield has directed a grant of £50 to be made from the Royal Bounty towards the fund being raised in recognition of the public services of Mr. George Smith, of Coalville.

The appointment of Sir Brydges Powell Henniker, Bart., as Registrar-General, in the room of Major Graham, is gazetted.

The promoters of the scheme for establishing a middle-class school for Northumberland, Durham, and the North Riding, held a meeting at Northallerton last Tuesday. The movement had its origin in the bequest of Mr. Benjamin Flounders of £30,000 for the promotion of education. The trustees of St. John's Hospital at Barnard Castle had also offered £10,000 in aid of the scheme, on condition that an equal sum was subscribed in the districts intended to be benefited by the school. Northumberland and Durham had already subscribed £6000—nearly their share of a third each. In the North Riding the amount promised fell far short of the £3300 required. Resolutions approving of the scheme, and dealing with some of its details, were adopted.

Under the appropriate title "English Society at Home" have been published (Bradbury, Agnew, and Co.), in a handsome volume, a large number of Mr. George Du Maurier's charming pictorial contributions to *Punch*. Mr. Du Maurier is an artist of rare refinement, endowed with a most delicate sense of the beauty and grace of English womanhood and childhood, and the nicer traits of English society; and we can imagine no book more suitable for the drawing-room table, better calculated to smoothen the difficulty of starting a conversation, and more likely to direct it to pleasant, if, occasionally, slightly censorious topics. But Mr. Du Maurier's satire is of the gentlest, most genial description, except now and then when he records the unmitigated ugliness of some members of the unfair sex. As for his ladies and children, they are almost invariably lovely and lovable; nor could any better "motives" for pictures be found than some of these well-remembered, fascinating compositions.

COMMANDANT CECIL D'ARCY, V.C.,
FRONTIER LIGHT HORSE, ZULU WAR.—SEE PAGE 27.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. HARNESS, R.A., C.B.,
COMMANDING ARTILLERY IN ZULU WAR.—SEE PAGE 27.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT W. P. RICARDO, 9TH LANCERS,
KILLED IN ACTION AT CABUL.—SEE PAGE 27.

THE TAY BRIDGE DISASTER: BOATS ASSISTING IN THE SEARCH.—SEE PAGE 27.

THE ATTEMPT TO SHOOT THE KING OF SPAIN AT MADRID.—SEE PAGE 30.

THE SHOOTING AT THE KING OF SPAIN.

The silly and wicked act of an ignorant young fellow at Madrid, Francis Otero, calling himself Gonzalez, a waiter in a confectioner's shop, was mentioned in our foreign news last week. It was on Tuesday, the 30th ult., that he fired a pistol at the King and Queen of Spain, as they were driving in a carriage through the gate of the Royal Palace. Otero, who is but nineteen years of age, is a native of Guntin, a small village in the province of Lugo. He does not seem to be connected with any political faction, but had got into dissipated habits, lost his employment, and thought of committing suicide. He says that he spoke of his intention to two of his companions, who advised him, if he were tired of life, to seek notoriety by killing the King. So he got a pistol, and practised shooting at a mark, in doing which he accidentally wounded a mule, and the pistol was taken from him. He then procured another of those foolish and mischievous playthings, and with it committed this wanton outrage, happily not fatal to his Majesty Alfonso XII. The young King was returning from his usual drive in the Paseo. He was driving, as he very frequently does, a mail-phaeton and a pair, having the Queen upon his left hand and two grooms behind, and without escort of any kind. It is his ordinary custom when driving himself to enter by the side gate of the palace in the Plaza de la Armeria; but, for some reason, he turned this afternoon to the gate del Principe, which is in front of the palace, facing the Plaza del Oriente. There are two stone sentry-boxes on each side of the gates, almost close to the wall. The assassin must have managed to evade the sentry on seeing the King approach, and conceal himself behind one of these boxes. As the carriage entered, almost at foot pace, Otero, pushing the sentry on one side, forced his way so close to the carriage as to touch the wheels. On seeing him, the King, divining his intention, bent his head, which action may possibly have saved his life, as the ball passed close behind him, touching the hair. It is said that the Queen, on hearing the report, bent eagerly forward, uttering a sharp cry, and placed her arms round her husband. The second shot, which followed instantaneously, passed so close in front of the Queen's head that she involuntarily put her hand to her face. The King, for the moment, believed she was struck. Both, finding that no injury had been done, quickly recovered their presence of mind; and the Queen was able to ascend the stairs with no other assistance than the arm of her husband. In the meantime, the criminal, on firing the second shot, ran off in the direction of the Calle Mayor, throwing the discharged pistol in the face of the first man who attempted to stop him. He was, however, almost immediately arrested, and very nearly received a summary reward for his crime from the lance of an indignant sentry who pursued him. He was taken to the guard-house on the Calle Bailen, and afterwards to the Home Office, where he was interrogated, and at an early hour the following morning was removed to the Saladero, the city prison. The Palace was quickly besieged by an eager crowd, anxious to satisfy their curiosity or to offer their congratulations. All the Ministers presented themselves, followed by the Senators and Deputies, most of the members of the diplomatic body, and a large number of grandees and the aristocracy in Madrid. Her Majesty so quickly recovered from the shock that she was enabled to accompany the King to the Opera, where it was deemed desirable that he should show himself. Their Majesties arrived during the first entr'acte, and the welcome they received has seldom been equalled in Madrid.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

For the first time since the fall of the Empire, the Parisians enjoyed the sight of an official New-Year's reception in its entirety, because Jan. 1 was the first time since 1870 that the ceremony has come off wholly in Paris. The *Times* correspondent says that passers-by saw with a kind of stupefaction M. Gambetta in a real carriage, accompanied by his secretaries, the servants in the livery of the Corps Législatif, with tricolour cockades, and escorted by a squadron of dragoons, repair to the Elysée, where the President of the Republic held numerous receptions and received the congratulations of a large number of senators and deputies. The Prefect of the Seine presented to the President the members of the Paris municipal council.

M. Cazot, the New Minister of Justice, held his first reception on Monday.

The Ministry met on Tuesday to discuss the terms of the declaration to be made on the reassembling of the Chambers. It is said their programme will include all the "burning questions" of the day. A special passage will be devoted to the relations of Church and State.

It is proposed to construct a new underground line in Paris, one mile in length, from the Place de l'Etoile to the Bois de Boulogne, starting from the corner of the Rue de Presbourg, on the south side of the Avenue de la Grande Armée, and terminating at the Carrefour des Sablons, on the Maillot Boulevard at Neuilly. The line will consist of a single pair of rails, and will be worked by atmospheric power.

A life seat in the Senate is rendered vacant by the death of M. de Montalivet, at the age of nearly eighty.

The *République Française* has been fined 300f., and the *Gaulois* 200f., for slandering Don Carlos by reprinting a story as to a theft of his diamonds. The Correctional Chamber had dismissed the case, but the Appellate Court inflicted these fines.

The duel between M. Humbert and M. Mayer, of the *Lanterne*, which was interrupted on Monday week by the breaking of the former's sword, was fought out on the following Wednesday. Both the combatants were wounded, M. Mayer in the thigh and M. Humbert in the chest.

SPAIN.

The King and Queen drove to the Atocha Church on Wednesday week by the central streets without an escort, receiving from a large crowd, composed mainly of the humbler classes, a very warm greeting. Thousands remained in the Puerta del Sol and Prado to see them return at dusk, and the cheering was renewed. The houses along the whole route looked very animated. Every window and balcony was occupied. Inside the Atocha the service was very impressive. A distinguished company was present. Telegrams conveying sympathy and congratulations have arrived from every province, and from the European Sovereigns. Among the first to send a message to King Alfonzo was the Queen of England. On New-Year's Day King Alfonso received the congratulations of the foreign diplomatic body on his escape from assassination. The Queen has been obliged by the excitement of the attempted assassination and of the demonstration next day to keep to her room for several days.

The Senators and Deputies for Cuba were heard last week by the Committee of the Chamber upon the bill for the abolition of slavery in that colony.

Señor Lopez de Ayala, late president of the Congress, was buried yesterday week with civil and military honours.

Otero Gonzales, who shot at the King, persists in affirming that after wavering between a desire to commit suicide and the idea of killing the King, he finally decided on the latter course. Nothing has been elicited from him tending to show that he was actuated by any political animosity.

PORTUGAL.

The Cortes were opened on Monday by the King, who in his Speech from the Throne stated that his relations with all foreign Powers were friendly, promised the introduction of a bill for decentralising in a large measure the administration of the Portuguese colonial possessions, and announced that the Government would during the coming Session bring in measures relating to the principle of Ministerial responsibility, regulating the employment of children in factories, and insuring freedom of election, and the due representation of minorities.

The Azores have been swept by heavy storms, and much damage has been done to shipping.

BELGIUM.

The King and Queen, with the Princesses Stéphanie and Clémentine, have left the Château de Laeken to reside in the palace in Brussels for the remainder of the winter.

ITALY.

At Rome, King Humbert received the Ambassadors, deputations from the Senate and the Chamber and from various public bodies on New-Year's Day.

The front of the left wing of Florence Cathedral was uncovered last week. This completes about one fifth of the restoration intrusted to the architect De Fabris, the outlay thus far being 300,000 lire.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William received the Foreign Ambassadors on New-Year's Day. The correspondent of the *Morning Post* says his Majesty seemed in good spirits, and was very friendly to the diplomatists, offering them New-Year's greeting, more especially to Lord Odo Russell. The Crown Prince paid visits to Count Moltke and to all the Ambassadors, in order to express to them his best wishes for the coming year.

Most satisfactory accounts of the health of the Crown Princess and her children have reached Berlin from Pegli.

A long letter has been written by the Emperor William to Admiral Stosch, authorising him to publish the whole of the proceedings and sentence of the Court of Inquiry into the foundering of the Grosser Kurfürst, at the same time expressing his grief at the calamity, and begging Admiral Stosch not to be discouraged by this unhappy event.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor reviewed on Wednesday week the Paulovski regiment of the Guard and a detachment of the Cossack regiment of the Guard. His Majesty thanked the Paulovski regiment for its faithful services, and expressed his firm conviction that it would serve its second commander, the Czarewitch, with equal fidelity. These words (the telegram says) were greeted with enthusiastic cheers; and the Emperor then saluted the Czarewitch by raising his sword. After inspecting the troops, the Czar thanked the officers for their services, and again expressed a hope that the regiment would, when the time came, serve his son with its usual bravery. A dinner was afterwards given at the Winter Palace to commemorate the anniversary of the crossing of the Balkans and the battle of Tashkissen. The Emperor entered the hall with the Czarevna, accompanied by the Czarewitch and other members of the Imperial family. His Majesty proposed the health of all who took part in the last war, and especially of those who fought at the battle of Tashkissen. The toast of the Emperor's health was, it is stated, received with great enthusiasm.

The latest accounts received from Cannes represent the Empress to be worse. Her Majesty has suffered greatly from coughing and palpitation of the heart.

Emphatic denial is given at St. Petersburg to the various statements of foreign journals that the establishment of a Regency, either partially or wholly representing the Emperor, is in contemplation.

A telegram from the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* announces the sudden death, at the age of eighty-one, of Count Paul Ignatieff, father of the well-known diplomatist of that name. He was President of the Committee of Ministers, and a Member of the Council of State.

Prince Liewen, hithertoassistant in the Ministry of Domains, has been appointed head of that department in place of M. Walujeff. The position of M. Walujeff in his new capacity as President of the Committee of Ministers is, it is added, not equivalent to that of Minister President, but corresponds to the post of Lord President of the Council in England.

DENMARK.

The King held a reception at Copenhagen on New-Years' Day, at which there were present the Corps Diplomatique, the nobility and State dignitaries, and numerous deputations from Copenhagen and the country. The King expressed the greatest satisfaction at the result of his visit to Vienna and Berlin. The population heartily cheered the King's procession as it passed through the town.

The Crown Prince (the *Pall Mall Gazette* Copenhagen correspondent writes) has, in his capacity as President of the Royal Danish Geographical Society, sent a telegram to Professor Nordenskjöld, inviting him to deliver a lecture there on his passing through Copenhagen.

TURKEY.

The recent differences between her Majesty's Government and the Porte have, as anticipated, been speedily and satisfactorily adjusted. Sir Henry Layard has had an audience of the Sultan, the result of which has been that our Ambassador saw his way to the reopening of those diplomatic relations which were so unexpectedly interrupted. Sir Henry Layard has received the formal explanatory letter which he demanded from Hafiz Pasha, the Minister of Police, and declares it to be satisfactory. It has been agreed between the British Ambassador and the Porte that Ahmed Tewfik shall not be removed to Asiatic Turkey, but to an island having a Christian population. The affair may now be regarded as completely arranged.

Mr. Scudamore has gone to Philippopolis to arrenge the Roumelian Postal Department.

A telegram from Constantinople says it is feared that there will be a general famine on the eastern frontier of Turkey.

GREECE.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on Dec. 31 M. Delyannis, the Minister of Finance, presented the Budget for 1880. The revenue for the coming year is estimated at 45,816,457, and the expenditure at 56,086,400 drachmas, showing a deficit of upwards of 10,000,000 drachmas, which the Minister proposes to reduce to 6,000,000 by means of taxes on tobacco and other commodities.

AMERICA.

Upon reconsideration Mr. Van Zandt, Governor of Rhode Island, has declined to accept the post of United States Minister at St. Petersburg, on the ground of the salary being inadequate. For the same reason the mission has also been declined by Senator Burnside, of Rhode Island.

Secretary Sherman has invited proposals to sell to the Treasury, for the sinking fund, bonds to the amount of 5,000,000 dols.

Mr. Garfield has been nominated by the Republican Caucus as Republican candidate for the senatorship of Ohio. The nomination is regarded as rendering Mr. Garfield's election certain.

Mr. Luke Pryor, who has never before held office, has been appointed senator for the State of Alabama, in place of the late Mr. Houston.

The American correspondent of the *Times* says that Mr. Edison's carbon horse-shoe electric lamps continued successfully burning on Saturday night at Menlo Park. Menlo Park was so overrun with visitors and investigators last week that the manufacture of the lamps was impeded. Scientific criticism of the success of Mr. Edison's invention has (the correspondent adds) almost ceased in the United States, the public generally regarding the invention as successful.

Five steerage passengers and six of the crew of the steamer Borussia, who had been picked up in an open boat about two hundred and fifty miles from the Azores, after having endured terrible hardships, arrived on Saturday at Baltimore in the bark Giacomino, which had rescued them. The names of the passengers are—Charles Daniot, booked in Havre; John Sullivan, booked in Liverpool; Owen Macabe, booked in Liverpool; Rosenda Gonzales, booked in Corunna; Gattano Saliate, booked in Corunna, the last two being Spanish.

Mr. Parnell, M.P., and Mr. Dillon arrived at New York on Jan. 2, in the Cunard steamer Scythia. At the quarantine station they were received by a numerous deputation of the citizens of New York and a delegation from Chicago, who were in waiting to extend a welcome to the visitors on behalf of the North-West. The next day they received at Parlor's Hotel delegations from Boston and from the Association of the Men of Meath. Numerous private visits were also paid in the course of the day to the two Irish gentlemen. Mr. Parnell held a reception on Sunday at Gilmore's Garden, which was attended by about 8000 persons. He stated that the original object of his visit to America was on behalf of a political organisation, but now that a widespread famine was imminent in Ireland he felt constrained to appeal for relief of the prevailing distress, as well as in furtherance of his political object. Judge Gildersleeve was chairman. Comparatively few leading politicians attended, although invitations were scattered freely. An enthusiastic reception was given to Mr. Parnell on Tuesday at Newark, New Jersey. Mr. Parnell is receiving Irish delegations from various cities, and has accepted invitations to speak at Brooklyn, Jersey City, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, and Louisville. He has also promised to pay a visit to San Francisco, and contemplates an extended American tour, desiring, he says, to rouse American public opinion and create a moral force in Ireland's behalf, that being wanted more than money. The *Times'* correspondent says that the New York newspapers' comments show strong disapproval of the attempted raising of money for political objects, and little interest in the subject seems to be shown outside New York.

CANADA.

Telegrams from Ottawa state that it is understood that on the reassembling of the Parliament the Dominion Government will propose the abolition of the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-West Territories.

The Honourable Luc Letellier de St. Just, late Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, is reported to be dangerously ill.

A large meeting has been held at Toronto to consider the means of alleviating the present distress in Ireland. A resolution to grant a sum of 10,000 dols. for the relief of the distressed districts was, however, rejected by 4279 against 2392 votes.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

We have news from Sydney (viâ San Francisco) to Dec. 4.

The Premier, Sir Harry Parkes, has introduced in the Legislative Assembly an Education Bill providing for the repeal of the Act of 1866 and the abolition of the Council of Education, withdrawing the Government grants from denominational schools, and placing the funds for educational purposes under the control of the Minister of Education. The debate on the second reading of the Bill is now proceeding.

Six armed bushrangers have attacked Wanta Bodgery Station, near Sundiaga, and, after seizing over thirty of the residents, held possession of the station for nineteen hours. They were attacked by a force of police of the district, and a desperate encounter ensued. Two of the bushrangers were killed and four captured, one of whom was wounded. A constable named Bowen was also wounded during the affray, and has since died. The leader of the gang, named Scott, and who is also known as Captain Moonlight, is a notorious Victorian criminal. He, with the other prisoners, has been committed for trial on the charge of murder.

The intercolonial cricket-match resulted in a victory for the New South Wales team.

The steamer Strathleven has sailed hence for London, calling at Melbourne, having on board thirty tons of fresh beef and mutton, in addition to her general cargo.

The Art-Gallery in connection with the Sydney Exhibition was opened on Nov. 10. The Prince of Wales's birthday was kept on that day, and a grand demonstration of the various friendly societies was held. The attendance at the Exhibition continues very good. The appointments to the vacant judgeships have not yet been made, but the necessary preliminary arrangements are proceeding.

NEW ZEALAND.

A telegram of New Zealand news received from San Francisco in anticipation of the mail states that a bill imposing a tax of one penny in the pound on all descriptions of property has been read a second time by a majority of ten. The proposed taxation is said to meet with much objection, and the tobacconists and chemists have raised their prices. It is still found necessary to maintain the constabulary in the disturbed native districts.

Disturbances have taken place at Rio de Janeiro in consequence of the levying of the new taxes.

A fire occurred on Nov. 6 at the Japanese Port of Hakodadi, by which twenty streets and 2300 houses were destroyed.

The Legislative Assembly of Newfoundland has been summoned for the despatch of business on Feb. 12.

Mr. W. A. Musgrave Sheriff, late Attorney-General of Grenada, has been appointed Attorney-General for the Bahama Islands.

An official despatch has been received by the Chilian Legation at Paris announcing that General Daza, the President of Bolivia, has been deposed and is in flight.

According to a Capetown telegram of Saturday's date, a contract for the removal of the Kimberley Reefs has been signed, the price agreed upon for the execution of the work being £800,000. These reefs are not situated, as one not well grounded in geography might naturally suppose, on the South

African seaboard; but, as we are informed by Mr. J. D. Thomson, of St. Peter's-chambers, Cornhill, form part of the famous diamond mines in Griqualand West.

The troop-ship Euphrates, about which many baseless rumours have been in circulation, safely arrived at Port Said on Tuesday afternoon.

An agreement has been come to between the Chinese and Japanese Governments to appoint commissioners to discuss the matters in dispute in the Loochoo question.

The new Austrian Loan of fifteen millions has been taken up by a syndicate of Austrian, German, French, and Italian bankers at 69·51, a percentage which was never before reached.

Telegrams which were received in London on Monday, state that a mutiny has broken out in Lima, consequent on the flight of President Prado. Pierola has been proclaimed Dictator.

Mr. Alexander Stuart, the Agent-General for New South Wales, not being able to leave Sydney before the end of February, the Government of the colony has appointed Sir Daniel Cooper to act from Jan. 1 until Mr. Stuart's arrival.

On and after the 16th inst. all mails for Zanzibar will be forwarded every four weeks, viâ Brindisi, the Southampton route being abolished. Beginning on the same date the mails for Mozambique, which have hitherto been sent, as a rule, viâ the Cape and Natal, will be forwarded viâ Brindisi and Suez.

Mr. Donald MacKenzie, the African explorer, sailed from Liverpool last Saturday in the Biafra, for the station he has formed at Cape Juby, on the north-west coast, after a two months' visit to England. Mr. MacKenzie was accompanied by Shiekh Mohady, son of an Arab chieftain in the district.

The new wet dock at Bombay, named after the Prince of Wales, who laid the first stone on Nov. 11, 1875, was opened on New-Year's Day with great ceremony by Sir Richard Temple. A telegram says that on his Excellency declaring the dock to be open for traffic, several steamers entered amidst vociferous cheering.

The special congregation, consisting of five Cardinals, appointed by the Pope to examine the question of annulling the marriage of the Hereditary Prince of Monaco and Lady Mary Hamilton has delivered judgment. The marriage is pronounced to be invalid, but at the same time the legitimacy of the son, the issue of the marriage, is affirmed.

The Society of Dutch Artists, "Arti et Amicitiæ," at Amsterdam, has intrusted to a committee the care of forming a loan exhibition of gold and silver objects of artistic value executed before the commencement of the present century. This exhibition will be held in the saloons of the society, Rokin, Amsterdam, in April, May, and June next; and the committee wishes to unite as many specimens of the following classes as may be obtained from churches, townhalls, corporations, museums, and the collections of private individuals who may consent to intrust them for some weeks to the custody of the society:—"Objects in gold and silver—1, used for the celebration of different rites; 2, used by public and private corporations; 3, for domestic use; 4, personal ornaments; 5, select coins and medals illustrating the history of art, or bearing names of engravers; 6, documents, portraits, engravings, books, &c., bearing upon goldsmiths and their work. Though it is the aim of the committee that the bulk of the exhibition shall consist of gold and silver works of Dutch origin, yet it would be very agreeable to them if, by the aid of English and other foreign collectors, they might succeed in giving to the exhibition an international character, which would enable the visitor to study and compare the works of art of different periods and different nations. Mr. Wilfrid Cripps, Cirencester, has undertaken to answer any questions that may be addressed to him by persons having objects that they propose to lend.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

The position of the British Indian army of occupation at Cabul, under the command of General Sir F. Roberts, now seems to be again made perfectly secure in a military point of view. The Bala Hissar, or citadel, is occupied by the troops of Brigadier-General Charles Gough. The city is perfectly quiet, and supplies are more plentiful than before the late insurrection of the Afghan tribes against the British rule. An amnesty has been offered them, from which only a few of the principal leaders are excepted. General Hugh Gough has gone to make arrangements for securing the passes between Cabul and Gundamuk. An accident has taken place in crossing the Cabul river, by which five of the Carabineers were drowned. General Baker has returned from his expedition to Kohistan, which has successfully achieved its object without any fighting; the fort of the hostile chief, Mir Batcha, has been destroyed. There are rumours from Herat of an impending conflict between the Afghan troops of the Herat and the Cabul divisions. The Viceroy of India, Lord Lytton, in a formal speech at Calcutta on New-Year's Day, reviewed the progress of the late campaign, and the situation of affairs in Afghanistan, taking credit for all that his Government had done.

Our large Engraving, in the two middle pages of this Number, is from a sketch by one of our military correspondents, representing the charge of the 2nd Punjaub Cavalry in the action of Oct. 24, at Shahjui, among the hills to the south of Cabul.

A new landing-stage, ferry-buildings, and approaches, which have been constructed at Seacombe, between Birkenhead and New Brighton, on the Cheshire shore of the Mersey, at the cost of about £150,000, were opened on Monday.

In distributing the prizes to the students of the Oldham School of Science and Art on Monday night, Sir E. W. Watkin, M.P., referred to the competition of America, and said if we would hold our ground we must educate our artisans in mechanical and scientific subjects.

Lord Derby has accepted the invitation of the Mayor of Liverpool (Mr. Alderman B. Hall) to a banquet at the Townhall on the 26th inst., on which day his Lordship will distribute the scholarships to the successful competitors in connection with the Liverpool council of education.

Mr. Froude gave last Tuesday the first of two lectures on the subject of South Africa to the members of the Philosophical Institution, Edinburgh. He stated that in 1874, on the suggestion of Lord Carnarvon, he went to make a tour through South Africa. He entered into lengthened details relative to the condition of the inhabitants of the various States. South Africa, he stated, was a conquered country, of which we took possession for our own purposes. The laws and language were a great part Dutch, and the Dutch had occupied it for more than 200 years. He attributed the beginning of our real difficulties there to the annexation of the Diamond Fields, and having broken faith with those in occupation of the States. He believed, in our hearts, that we were all now sorry for some of the annexations made there, and would be glad to get rid of them if we could find a decent way of doing it without making ourselves ridiculous.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Atkinson, P. R., to be Archdeacon of Surrey and Canon of Winchester Cathedral.
Bayley, T., Vicar of Weaverthorpe and Rural Dean; Vicar of Butterwick.
Byrchmore, Joseph; Vicar of St. Matthew's, Duddeston.
Casey, Henry Ernest; Vicar of Berrow.
Cave-Browne, W. H.; Perpetual Curate of All Souls', Brighton.
Creighton, M., Vicar of Embleton; Rural Dean of Alnwick.
Daniel, Evan; Honorary Canon of Rochester Cathedral.
Gibbons, William Henry; Curate of St. Gregory-the-Great, Canterbury.
Grey, F. R., Rector of Morpeth; Rural Dean of Morpeth.
Gunn, W. E. B.; Incumbent of St. John's, Egremont, Birkenhead.
Holmes, Alleyne J.; Rector of Egdean, near Petworth.
Jennings, William; Colonial Chaplain of Hong-Kong.
Jones, Arthur; Incumbent of the District of St. John the Evangelist, Walton, Warrington.
Jones, J. P.; Canon of Thomas Jones, alias Fairwater, in Llandaff Cathedral.
Lias, John James; Vicar of St. Edward's, Cambridge.
Lodge, Samuel, Rector of Scrivelsby; Prebendary of Stoke.
Potter, Beresford; Curate of Brighton.
Pughe, C. R., Curate of Hurst, Berks; Vicar of Ingleton, near Lancaster.
Richardson, J.; Honorary Canon of Rochester Cathedral.
Richardson, W., Rector of Corwen; Honorary Canon of St. Asaph.
Roe, R., Vicar of St. Michael's, London, N.
Roxby, E. L.; Perpetual Curate of St. Margaret's Chapel, Brighton.
Shepherd, W. R.; Curate-in-Charge of Stretton Sugwas, Hereford, during vacancy.
Taylor, Edward Francis; Curate of St. Gregory-the-Great, Canterbury.
Tebbs, W. T.; Incumbent of St. Matthew's, Auckland, New Zealand.
Watkins, Henry William; Vicar of St. Gregory-the-Great, Canterbury, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Durham.
Watson, H. L.; Honorary Canon of Peterborough Cathedral.—*Guardian.*

On Tuesday the new Church of St. Stephen, Wolverhampton, which has been erected in Springfields for the working classes, was opened by the Bishop of Lichfield.

The Bishop of Chester has consecrated a new church at Norley, near Frodsham. It is in the Early English style, well and solidly built from designs by Mr. Pearson, A.R.A., and will seat 300 persons. It has cost £5000.

The Rev. Cecil Hook, youngest son of the late Dean of Chichester, and brother-in-law of the Archdeacon of Manchester, is the Vicar-designate of the Hook Memorial Church, erected at Leeds by public subscription at a cost of £25,000, and which is to be consecrated on the 29th inst.

As a memorial to the late Lady Anna Gore-Langton, who was the only sister to the Duke of Buckingham, and heiress of his earldom of Temple, a stained-glass window has just been executed and placed in the church at Hatch Beauchamp, Somerset. The subject illustrates the text, "The Master comes, and calleth for thee."

The Bishop of Manchester recently consecrated the new Church of St. John the Baptist, Atherton, which replaces one built in 1814 in lieu of the original structure of 1724. It has cost £10,000, of which £8000 has been subscribed by four of the largest employers of labour in the district. It will accommodate 500 worshippers, but it can be extended to twice its present capacity. It is in the Decorated style, from designs of Messrs. Paley and Austin, of Lancaster.

The Rev. W. Calvert, Vicar of Kentish Town, N.W., who is at present non-resident on account of ill health, has received, through his churchwardens, a letter of sympathy and good wishes from his parishioners, accompanied by a gift of £150, as a token of the affection in which they hold him, of the kindly remembrance of the many years during which he has laboured among them, and of their sincere hopes for his recovery.

At a meeting of the Additional Bishoprics Committee held yesterday week at Whitehall—the Earl of Devon in the chair—it was unanimously resolved that a further sum of £1000 should be appropriated to the Liverpool Bishoprics Fund towards the £10,000 named by the committee in their resolution of Dec. 11, 1876, as the sum which they would gladly do their utmost to raise for the Liverpool Bishoprics Endowment Fund. Steps were also taken in reference to a proposed guarantee by the committee of £5000, which will, when carried into effect, secure the immediate foundation of the bishopric.

On Christmas Day the foundation-stone of the new parish church of Haworth was laid, in the presence of upwards of a thousand persons. Of the church of the Brontës not a vestige remains except the tower. The new church, which will be built from designs of Messrs. Healey, of Bradford, will be in the Perpendicular style. It will comprise—nave, 77ft. by 22ft., with a height of 42ft. to the ridge; chancel, 30ft. by 21ft. and 37ft. in height; aisles, each 63ft. by 13ft.; north and south chapels, 21ft. by 14ft. each. The east window will have six lights and the west window five lights of stained glass, with elaborate tracery. One of the windows is intended as a memorial to the Brontë family. The total cost of the work is estimated at between £8000 and £10,000, of which sum Mr. Merrall has promised £6000.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty, has consented to preside at the fifty-ninth annual court of the governors of the Dreadnought Seamen's Hospital charity at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday, Feb. 5.

The Oxford and Cambridge Boat-Race will, as originally announced, take place on Saturday, March 20, it having been found impossible for the Oxonians to accede to the proposal of Cambridge to row it a fortnight later.

The court of the Skinners' Company have acceded to the application of the City of London Society of Artists for the use of their hall for an exhibition to be held during the forthcoming season.

The anniversary dinner of the subscribers to the Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution took place on Monday evening at the Criterion. Mr. Under-Sheriff Crawford occupied the chair. Subscriptions were announced amounting to nearly £1250.

The Governor and Court of the Bank of England have voted £500 towards the Lord Mayor's fund in connection with the Duchess of Marlborough's appeal for the relief of distress in the west of Ireland, and £500 to the fund for a national memorial to the late Sir Rowland Hill.

A meeting of the unemployed of London was held on Tuesday afternoon in Berner's Hall, Agricultural Hall, with the view of considering the existing distress and depressed state of the labour market, and what remedies may be applied to bring about a better state of things.

Last week 3068 births and 2188 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 862, and the deaths by 304, the average numbers in the fifty-second week of the last ten years. The marked excess of births and of deaths was in a great measure due to delay of registration caused in the previous week by the Christmas holidays.

Mr. Cross has given a detailed reply to a request from the Metropolitan Board of Works for his approval of certain modifications in the carrying out of the Streets Improvement Acts and the Artisans and Labourers' Dwellings Act, 1875. The Board being unwilling to undertake all the responsibilities of the execution of these Acts, great delay in the projected improvements in streets and dwellings has in consequence arisen. The Home Secretary consents, in part, to the proposition that other land should, in certain cases, be substituted for that appropriated under the Act for the erection of artisans' houses, but he refers to the evil effect of delaying the carrying out of the measures, and urges the Board to energetically press forward their execution.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the fourth week in December was 92,495, of whom 47,159 were in workhouses, and 45,336 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1878, 1877, and 1876, these figures show an increase of 7722, 9436, and 8959 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 550, of whom 412 were men, 115 women, and 23 children.

At the Mission Chapel, Little Wild-street, Drury-lane, on the 1st inst., a tea was specially provided for about 300 blind persons, who were present from various asylums in the metropolis. Mr. G. Hatton presided, and several clergymen addressed the meeting on the subject of the New Year. After a distribution of presents had been made, the blind guests were led to their respective homes by their friends, highly pleased with the evening's entertainment.

The Marquis of Salisbury on Tuesday received, at the Foreign Office, a numerous deputation of holders of the bonds of the Turkish loans of 1858 and 1862, whose object was to protest against the alienation by the Porte, without their consent, of the Turkish securities specially pledged to themselves. In replying at some length to the remarks addressed to him, Lord Salisbury said that the matter was one which would occupy the very careful attention of the Government.

On Tuesday afternoon a New-Year's treat was given to the children at the Children's Hospital in Great Ormond-street. A large proportion of the patients were sufficiently well to enjoy the pleasures provided for them; and those who were seriously ill or unequal to the excitement were placed in quiet wards far distant from the shouts of the convalescent children who participated in the revels. The hospital contains 104 beds for in-patients, besides the sixteen beds in the detached building for the reception of infectious cases.

On Tuesday night the anniversary meeting of the society of Biblical Archæology was held at its rooms, 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street—Dr. S. Birch, the president, Keeper of the Oriental Antiquities at the British Museum, in the chair. The report gave the present number of members as 571. Mr. Arthur Cates, hon. secretary, read an interesting communication giving an account of the "Monuments and Inscriptions on the Rocks of the Nahr-el-Kelb River in Syria," from Mr. W. St. Chad Boscawen, who is now travelling in that country for the purpose of archæological explorations.

The Printers' National Art-Union, which has been in existence eight years, was founded and is still carried on by working printers. The next annual drawing will be held on Saturday, March 27, at the Cannon-street Hotel, where the prizes, 554 in number, and of the aggregate value of upwards of £1500, will be on view on the day of the drawing. The prizes—of which the first three are valued at 60 guineas each—will consist of oil-paintings, water-colour drawings, engravings, Florentine mosaics, statuettes, and illustrated books. Particulars may be obtained from the secretary, at the office of the Printers' National Art-Union, 151, Fleet-street.

The extensive repairs and renovations which have recently been effected, at the expense of the Corporation of London, at the Mansion House, having at length been completed, the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, with their family, have taken up their residence there. On New-Year's Eve they gave a "Cinderella" dance in the saloon, the guests numbering about one hundred. Dancing was to the music of the band of the London Rifle Birigade, under the direction of Mr. Sibold, and the New Year was appropriately rung in by the Poland-street Hand-bell Ringers. The Lady Mayoress's afternoon receptions will begin on the third Tuesday in January.

At a meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute held on Monday evening a paper upon "The Religion of the Druids" was read by Mr. J. E. Howard, F.R.S., in which he examined the subject, and compared the religion of the Druids with that existing in other Northern countries at the time. Considerable discussion took place. From a statement made by Captain F. Petrie, the honorary secretary, it appears that since 1871, when the society scarcely numbered two hundred members, it has made much progress in carrying out its objects, and at the close of 1879 had upwards of eight hundred members, a large number being American and colonial; and it was expected that as soon as the numbers reached a thousand the council would be in a position to meet the pressing necessity that existed for a fuller development of its established objects.

A new educational society, bearing the name of the celebrated Roger Ascham, has recently been formed. The projectors of the new society propose by means of it to bring into friendly intercourse those who are engaged in the instruction of the young and other persons interested in the work of education. The objects of the society are further to provide a reading-room and a library of professional and other works for the use of the members; to hold meetings for the discussion of questions affecting the improvement of educational methods; and to render available for educational help the numerous museums and institutions which are suitable for this purpose. The meetings will be held in the rooms of the Quebec Institute, 28, Baker-street, Portman-square. Mr. J. A. Froude has accepted the office of president of the society. The honorary secretary is Mr. Frederick Pope.

An entertainment was given on the 1st inst. to a portion of the City Police Force in the Great Hall, Primrose-street, Bishopsgate. About half the members of the force were present with their wives, sisters, or friends; and for the benefit of those who were left on duty the entertainment was repeated on the following night. Tea was served at six o'clock; a concert, in which the police band took part, was given in the Great Hall; and at eight o'clock dancing began. The principal visitors—among whom were the Lord Mayor (Sir Francis Truscott); Colonel Sir Edmund Henderson, K.C.B., Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police; Mr. Maule, Q.C. (the Public Prosecutor); Colonel Du Plat Taylor, Captain Hamersley, and Mr. Deputy White—were received by Mr. Edwin Freshfield and the Rev. W. Rogers, for the committee of entertainment.

Mr. Howard Helmick, Mr. John R. Reid, and Mr. John White have been elected members of the Incorporated Society of British Artists.

The customary gifts of coals from Mr. C. F. Abney Hastings, of Donington Park, Leicestershire, to the poor and needy of the various parishes and lordships with which he is connected as owner—viz., Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Castle Donington, Breedon-on-the-Hill, Wilson, &c.—took place last week, as usual, "in memory of Edith, Countess of Loudoun, Baroness Hastings."

THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN: CHARGE OF THE 2ND PUNJAUB CAVALRY I

VALRY IN THE ACTION AT SHAHJUI, ON THE 24TH OCTOBER.—SEE PAGE 31.

ART-BOOKS.

Several additions have been made to the series of *Illustrated Biographies of the Great Artists* (Sampson, Low, and Co.) since we noticed those of Raphael, Titian, Rembrandt, and Vandyke. We have now before us the Lives of *Tintoretto*, *Holbein*, *The Little Masters of Germany*, *Rubens*, *Hogarth*, and *Turner*; and, as these are equal or superior to their predecessors, the value of the series as a whole is greatly augmented. It was impossible to treat in any but a superficial manner the life, works, and bibliography of Raphael within the compass of one of these volumes, but it is less so as regards most of those now dealt with.

Of the new biographies, that of *Turner*, by W. Cosmo Monkhouse, is the most considerable as a literary effort as well as the largest in bulk. Mr. Monkhouse has, it need not be said, been largely indebted to Mr. Thornbury's "Life of Turner," but he has taken much pains to correct the inaccuracies of that industrious but neither in his statement of facts nor in his opinions very trustworthy writer. Here are all the materials we are now likely to possess wherewith to form an idea of the personal character of one of the most secretive of men. Unhappily, the impression can but be confirmed that Turner was the reverse of very much that we understand as constituting a gentleman. The author is, however, fully alive to the splendid imaginative gifts and marvellous technical powers of that strange and unhappy dual nature; yet, withal, he is not insensible to defects and shortcomings in Turner's works which it is mischievous to ignore and conceal. Surely, however, Mr. Monkhouse (following Mr. Ruskin) sets too high a value on the works of the painter's decline. The theory that in these he strove to attain unattainable splendour of light—to paint the unpaintable—only partially explains their chief peculiarities. Rather, through his growing habit of disregarding the facts of a specific scene and through losing control of his imagination, he drifted like a rudderless ship into an ocean of white and prismatic colours; and, like a poet passing the bounds of sanity, his utterances became false, incoherent, and mock heroic. A tribute to Mr. Ruskin is a good example of Mr. Monkhouse's style, and so just in itself that we cannot refrain from quoting it. "But," he says, "the voice that was raised so late in his [Turner's] honour did not die, its vibrations have lasted from that day to this; and, if the champion himself seems to be in some need of a defender now—if mouths that once were full of his praise are silent or raised only for the most part to depreciate—it is only what came to Turner, and what comes to all who use their imagination too freely to enforce their convictions. A time must come when the spirit of analysis will eat into the most brilliant rhetoric, the false and true which combine to make the most beautiful fabric of words cannot wear equally well. To us it is almost painful to differ from Mr. Ruskin, to whom we owe the grasp of so many noble truths, the memories of so many delightful hours; and if a time has come when our faith in his dogmas is not absolute, and we feel that he has misled us and others now and again, we cannot close reference to him and his works in this little book without testifying to the great and noble spirit which pervades his work, and recording our admiration of a life devoted to the service of art and man and God with a passionate purity as rare as it is beautiful."

Another excellent literary performance is the life of *Hogarth* by Austin Dobson, whose prose is as good as his "Vignettes in Rhyme." Mr. Dobson is thoroughly at home in the eighteenth century; and, besides, he has availed himself of that mass of hitherto little-used material, the "Satirical Prints and Drawings in the British Museum," now in course of being most carefully catalogued by Mr. F. G. Stephens. Mr. Dobson's story of the great genre painter, the inventor of pictorial narrative and satire, the father, essentially, of the English school—more so, we think, than this biographer seems to consider—is told in a manner so interesting and suggestive, with so evident a knowledge of historical references and relations, yet so concisely that we find ourselves constantly asking for more details. The summary, too, at the end of the book of Hogarth's characteristics as man and artist is very truthful and very well done. Somewhat of the same praise is due to the *Rubens*, by Charles W. Kett, M.A. It is an intelligent *résumé* of facts, many of which had not before appeared in English, nor even been brought together. Mr. Kett's attempt to give an account of the tangled negotiations and intrigues in which, as diplomatist, Rubens took a leading part, is rather hard reading on account of the necessity to epitomise much that requires more ample explanation, and it is quite true that to write an exhaustive life of the great Fleming would require a search in the contemporary archives of most of the capitals of Europe, and a knowledge of several languages. But the criticism on this grandiose, magnificently decorative painter, and his wonderful facility, mental and manual, is judicious, and it is rightly added that his conception was mostly sensuous, and in his saints and many other figures "there is no expression of countenance which tells its own tale or conveys a lesson to the beholder." The life of *Holbein*, by Joseph Cundall, is a compilation, mainly from Dr. Alfred Woltmann's great work, "Holbein und seine Zeit;" and this alone should be sufficient recommendation for those who do not read German. The materials, however, have not been perfectly assimilated; in the thread of the narrative the antecedent or subsequent connection of the events is at times lost; some of the statements appear to be founded on out-of-date authorities; and we have to note the omission of more than one highly interesting work generally ascribed to Holbein, which have appeared in the Royal Academy Winter Exhibitions.

The "Little Masters of Germany" might seem scarcely entitled to take places in this series of Great Artists; but the reader is aware that the painter-engravers who may be said to have surrounded Albert Dürer and continued his practice are so called simply because they expressed their inventions with the graver in plates generally of the smallest dimensions—not because either in invention or execution they were pigmies. These engravers, seven in number, were Albrecht Altdorfer, Hans Sebald Beham, and Barthel Beham, Heinrich Aldegrever, George Pencz, Jacob Binck, and Hans Brosamer. Mr. W. B. Scott, the writer of the volume on these *Little Masters*, as well as being a painter-engraver himself, has made a special study of Albert Dürer, his contemporaries and immediate successors in Germany, and has, we believe, been a collector of their works for many years. It is not surprising therefore to find that, although he has been indebted to the research of Dr. Adolf Rosenberg and others in historical matters, the descriptive and historical portions of his essays have more originality, and are less in the main a compilation, than perhaps any others yet reviewed in this series. The special nature of his studies has, however, led him, we think, to somewhat over-estimate the artistic value of these pioneers, as they are accredited to be, of modern secular art, genre, and landscape. Yet, although Mr. Scott duly points out the important part taken by nearly all these little Masters and their Northern contemporaries in the great work of the Reformation, he has probably hardly given full weight to the influence on the people at large which their prints (disseminated in thousands) must have had—with their caustic, fearless satire and droll unsparing ridicule of Church abuses, and their abandonment of the traditional modes of illustrating biblical narrative and hagiology. The biography of *Tintoretto*, by W. Roscoe Osler, is of a rather different complexion to its fellows. Again a debt has to be acknowledged to the patient research of the Germans, who in all departments of art—history, biography, and archæology—have gone so far ahead of ourselves in recent years. Dr. Janitschek's life of Tintoret in "Kunst und Künstler" has been laid under contribution, as well as the well-known "Maraviglie dell' Arte" of Ridolfi; but the estimate of the master's genius is adopted entirely from Mr. Ruskin's encomia, and not a single qualification in regard to that genius is made. A considerable portion of the book is further devoted to inquiries into the intuitions of ideality common to art and music—the inward "harmonies connected with a visual image," the "creative element" in Venetian painting in general and in Tintoretto's in particular—speculations and considerations which would be interesting enough in a work on abstract æsthetics, but were not necessary to the elucidation of this particular painter: for, great as he was in colouring and effect, in the courage and novelty of his conceptions, and in swiftness of execution—surpassing, allowing for Tintoretto's comparatively small staff of assistants, even Rubens in these particulars—he was not a "creative" artist in anything near the measure or, indeed, in the sense that Michael Angelo was, but rather the first of the *machinisti*, and often the prototype, as it were, of the sketchy pictorial illustrator. His invention (and we speak from careful examination of the Tintorettos at Venice quite recently) is shown chiefly in the daring novelty of the attitudes of his figures and of the arrangement of his compositions, persons and details of secondary interest frequently occupying the most prominent positions, as in the "Marriage at Cana," and incidents and accessories of everyday life jarring sadly with the grandeur of the general treatment and scale. Somebody has said that Mr. Ruskin has "invented" Tintoretto for us for no other purpose, it might seem, than by drawing unfounded comparisons to vent the spiteful dislike he appears to have conceived in his later years against Michael Angelo and all his works. The illustrations in all the books here reviewed are superior to those in the earlier volumes.

In *The Masters of Genre Painting* (Kegan Paul and Co.) Mr. Frederick Wedmore has made a very commendable effort to procure higher and more discriminating appreciation for a great department of art that has been too much neglected by English critics. And he has done his work ably, so far as it is carried, that is, within the bounds of his sympathies and his aims as defined in the extended title—"An Introductory Handbook to the Study of Genre Painting"—the "study" to be understood as directed less to the technical than to other characteristics of the masters. But besides these limitations, the subject—which, of course, is one of vast extent—is treated in a rather fragmentary manner, or at least with hardly due regard to the relative importance of the painters; the explanation probably being that certain sections have been written as magazine articles, therefore for immediate effect with an unconscious tendency to exaggerate the importance of a selected artist or group of artists. There are, too, some serious omissions, as, for instance, the absence, when reviewing the French school, of all mention of Greuze, who is surely one of the first masters of French genre. The book opens with an essay on Rembrandt, as "in a large sense the head and front of a whole school of genre in Holland." Then his followers, De Hooch, Van der Meer, of Delft, and Nicholas Maes, are reviewed; these having, Mr. Wedmore thinks, advanced the painting of light and shade much farther than the master himself. But here we must make a distinction in favour, perhaps, of the "old world" "chroniclers" and critics of Rembrandt's "chiaroscuro," whom our author contemns. Certainly, in representing a given interior or scene these three followers analysed and rendered the gradations of light and shade and colour more carefully and accurately than the master ever even attempted to do. But for general knowledge and command of the resources of light and shade or chiaroscuro (in the larger sense of this word) as means of poetical suggestion, not of mere prosaic statement and record, Rembrandt to our mind remains unapproached. Succeeding chapters treat of Terburg and Metzu, Jan Steen, Ostade, Teniers, Brekelenkamp, and minor masters. These chapters contain some of the best-informed and most penetrative notices. We have, however, to advance a serious objection to Mr. Wedmore's estimate of Watteau, the painter of *fêtes galantes*, and his pupils Lancret and Pater, and the cognate Fragonard with his voluptuous sham goddesses and scenic landscape. Watteau, according to our author, was noble alike in his draughtsmanship and his hues; his vision into human character was profound; he was a poet if ever there was one. But at least we should say hardly a poet, understood, that is, as possessing true imaginative insight; rather a facile and skilful pictorial versifier, endowed with keen powers of observation, and a fertile, graceful, delicate, and lissome fancy. His draughtsmanship and touch, though most felicitously expressive of transient gesture and momentary movement, were hardly learned and thorough enough to deserve the epithet "noble;" while his colouring—derived from the Venetians, and used still more arbitrarily—was unnaturally forced, particularly in the "lights," in order to produce a sparkling, rich, effect and missed those tender, aereal, or grave semitones in which, more than in mere purity, brilliancy, or depth of tint, the secret of noble and precious colouring is to be sought. And in the proportion that the painter's observation of a highly artificial phase of life was sharpened, so his outlook on human character in general was blunted. A specimen of Watteau should be in our National Gallery, on account of the interest of his execution, and we frankly allow the charms which have so smitten Mr. Wedmore, and which he has so well defined, though Englishmen in general are too insensible to them, the charms of that exquisite tact and skill displayed by Watteau in depicting the luxurious, voluptuous grace, the ardent vivacity of temperament, the refined gallant breeding, and the elegant and decorative usage which formed his taste. Yet is it desirable that fashion should set towards that frivolous, theatrical, selfish, and dissolute time of Louis XV., with all its unrealities of the ballet and the Versailles or Sèvres Arcadia? Or is the French art of that day (excepting that of Chardin) honest and unaffected in motive, and true to Nature—the Nature of all time, and all the world! We think not. The section on Hogarth, the great inventor of narrative genre, Wilkie, and Leslie, is too slight to need comment, unless it be to challenge the attribution by the author of the design of Hogarth in his later works to French influence and that of Watteau. The suggestion is plausible, but scarcely to be reconciled with the contempt for everything French of the sturdy painter of "Calais Gate." Nor is there either in the design or colouring of even the "Marriage à la Mode," anything which may not, we think, have had its origin in the works of the Netherlandish and Italian Schools, then being imported so freely. It should be added that Mr. Wedmore has evidently seen for himself the works at home and abroad of the masters to which he refers; and he is also acquainted with the reproductions of those works by contemporary engravers. Like many amateurs, he esteems the restricted suggestiveness of etching very highly as a "painter's art"—more highly, doubtless, than most painters themselves. Like, too, many writers, lecturers, and even "professors" of the day, who occupy themselves with art, he has obviously formed himself on Mr. Ruskin—the "immense critic," as he is injudiciously called in this book. In many places some of Mr. Ruskin's growing peculiarities of language are unconsciously reproduced—words forced to convey new, unwarranted meanings, tricks of repetition and elision; phrases of colloquial familiarity as foils to the rhetorical figure and climax; sentences involved, parenthetical, inflated. But more mischievous is the tendency in the followers of Mr. Ruskin to ignore the claims of moderation and simplicity by exaggerating the importance of every subject as it comes under view, however trivial it may be in reality; and to assume an attitude of special pleading (as Mr. Wedmore appears to have done with regard to Watteau) for the purpose, only it might seem, of posing as a mentor possessing superior penetration, or of creating scope for effective, albeit irrelevant periods. Critics of this description may know little of the actual merits of a painting: they often take pictures merely as texts, or rather points of departure, for dealing with theses drawn from nature, æsthetics, ethics, politics, religion, and what not. In fairness, however, Mr. Wedmore must be exempted from the charge of irrelevancy, and he *does* take an intelligent interest in technical characteristics. Still in this last direction he has much yet to learn before he can be quite competent to analyse and differentiate those technical individualities of the genre painters, which oftener in their works than in those in other branches of painting constitute a far more subtle and important distinction than the kind of subject, so frequently analogous, which they selected.

The Higher Life in Art, with a Chapter on Hobgoblins by the Great Masters, by Mr. Wyke Bayliss, the architectural painter (David Bogue), is like its predecessor, "The Witness of Art," a singular book, of which it is difficult to convey an exact idea within the space at our command. Fragmentary, inconsequential, often fantastic and futile in whole chapters, spasmodic and stilted not unseldom, and falling occasionally into curious anticlimaxes, it is nevertheless distinguished by elevated yet gentle truth-loving purity of tone; it contains not a few gems of suggestive thought and fancy, and is in great part well worth reading. The chapter "Drifting, the story of a Dado"—i.e., the high dado at Burlington House, which occasions the exclusion of some hundreds of such small pictures as found a place in Trafalgar-square, to the great discouragement of, in particular, genre-painting of the usual scale—is commended to the consideration of the Royal Academicians and the general body of artists.

The jaunty, frank, outspoken, and entirely unimaginative author of *The Science of Taste* (E. Stanford) is evidently rather juvenile, judging by the photographic portrait with which he favours the reader, though of his name he withholds all but the initials "G.-L." Yet he is not the less—or perhaps we should say on this account he is the more—confident in his strictures on the bad taste we British all display in architecture, painting, decoration—in short, everything. Nor is he less confident of the "principles" he proposes for our guidance. However, there is little in the book to justify the high-sounding title, and much is rudimentary, shallow, or mistaken; notwithstanding many of the observations are dictated by good sense, and many of the hints deserve to be acted upon.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

PROPERTIES OF WATER—INCOMPRESSIBILITY, COHESION, COLOUR, &c.

Professor Tyndall, in his second lecture on Water and Air, given on Tuesday week, Dec. 30, after referring to the great mobility of water, illustrated its incompressibility, and especially commented on the experiment of Bacon in 1620, who endeavoured to diminish the volume of water by pressure, by hammering a leaden globe filled with the liquid, till, as he said, "the water exuded through the solid lead like a fine dew." The Florentine academicians obtained a similar result with a silver globe about half a century later. The presence of air in water having been demonstrated by its escape from the surface when the liquid was heated, it was shown that the cohesion of water is enormously increased when air is removed. The airless water exhibited in a glass tube rattled like a metal, being termed the "water-hammer." M. Donny has shown that a tall column of water freed from air may be sustained by its own cohesion, and that it can be heated far beyond its ordinary boiling point without ebullition; when that takes place it is with explosive violence, which phenomenon, Sir William Grove has attributed to very small bubbles of air still remaining in the water. In reference to the varying colour of sea-water, Professor Tyndall described his own experiments, which led him to attribute the blue-black colour of the mid-Atlantic Ocean to the great depth and purity of the water extinguishing the solar beams, a faint shimmer of light being reflected from the surface, as in the case of ink. The other colours, such as green and yellow, were demonstrated to be due to illuminated minute particles of matter suspended in the water. This was illustrated by projecting a ray of electric light across the theatre, its course being revealed by illuminated particles of dust. When these particles were burnt away a black gap in the beam appeared. Water in motion was next considered, the subject being introduced by the projection into the theatre of a large jet, illuminated by white and coloured lights. It was proved that the cylindrical form of these jets is not continuous, and that as the liquid falls the unsteady portion of the jet is converted into drops, varying in size and shape. This fact was demonstrated by projecting flashes of light through revolving slits upon the falling jet before a screen. The remarkable action of musical notes of a certain pitch upon these jets was also demonstrated. When an organ-pipe was sounded the continuous portion of a jet shortened and the drops became more defined. The pulses of the note were so timed as to assist the force which moulds the drops, thus causing them to detach themselves more rapidly. The experimental researches of the blind philosopher of Ghent, Professor Plateau, on the figures assumed by drops of oil suspended in alcohol and water, so mixed as to give a state of equilibrium, were explained and illustrated.

COMPOSITION OF WATER—INVISIBLE SOLAR HEAT RAYS.

Professor Tyndall began his third lecture, on Thursday, Jan. 1, by explaining the atomic theory, as illustrated by Robert Hooke, according to which all the substances in the world are made up of minute elementary particles, termed atoms, invisible even by the microscope, and hydrogen gas was adduced as a collection of such atoms. A combination of various kinds of such atoms is termed a molecule; thus, two atoms of hydrogen with one of the gas oxygen forms a molecule of water. That these are constituents of water was proved in various ways. That heat is produced by the rapid motion of these atoms or molecules was also explained, and the melting of ice and lead was referred to in illustration. It was

then shown that hydrogen gas is evolved by the action of dilute sulphuric upon zinc, and by placing a pellet of the metal potassium upon a plate of ice; in each case the oxygen combined with the metal and set free the hydrogen. The formation of clouds, which are not vapour, but a kind of watery dust, was attributed to the evaporation of the surface of the ocean, the saline particles being precipitated; hence rain water is sweet. Having produced an artificial sun, by means of the electric light, the Professor stated that it, like the real sun, emitted two kinds of rays—one kind luminous and visible, the other invisible, producing heat. By concentrating all the rays of this little sun by the agency of a concave mirror, a focus was formed, at which paper, wood, and zinc were burnt; but when a glass cell containing transparent alum water was interposed in the path of the rays, the heat rays were intercepted and no ignition took place even of gun-cotton; but when the gun-cotton was blackened, it exploded through the absorption of the heat. No truly transparent body is heated by the passage of luminous rays; but a lens of ice may become a burning glass by the transmission of the invisible rays of heat. The Professor also explained how, by elaborate arrangements, a focus of these invisible rays may be obtained, at which blackened zinc and other substances may be burnt.

FORMATION OF CLOUDS, RAIN, &c.—CRYSTALLISATIONS. Professor Tyndall, in his fourth lecture, given on Saturday last, began with the exhibition of a magnificent spectrum of the electric light, projected upon the screen, and then demonstrated that, proceeding from the violet end, the heat rays are much more powerful as we advance to the red end, and that they are much more powerful beyond the red, although invisible to our sight. He also showed how, employing a prism containing bisulphide of carbon, the luminous rays may be cut off and a brilliant spectrum of these otherwise invisible rays may be obtained. He then commented on the powerful agency of the invisible rays of the sun in the production of rain, snow, glaciers, and other phenomena. The vapour formed on the surface of the waters by solar heat ascends into the more rarefied and therefore cooler atmosphere, and is condensed in water as clouds, which, carried by the winds into cooler regions, or coming into contact with mountains, falls, by the action of gravity, as rain, hail, or snow. These facts were fully illustrated; and a fine artificial cloud was formed in an exhausted glass cylinder. The Professor, referring to his own experience, said that sometimes, while the fall of rain and snow is heavy on the Alps, the sky over the plains of Lombardy is blue and cloudless, the wind blowing at the time from the Alps. Below, the wind is hot enough to keep the vapour transparent, but meeting the mountains it is tilted up, expanded, and chilled, and the aqueous vapour condensed. The Professor next exhibited the action of the polar force of magnetism, which forces iron filings to assume the forms of curves, as an illustration of the building powers of the ultimate particles of matter, and he gave various examples of the result of those powers as shown in the crystallisation of the chloride of ammonia, and of the beautiful fern-like tree produced by the action of the voltaic battery crystallising the acetate of lead. So also it was stated that when snow is formed in still air the icy particles build themselves up into beautiful stellar shapes, each star, however, diversified in form, having six rays. A large photograph of such stars was exhibited. An interesting example of the reverse of crystallisation was shown in the formation of six-petalled flowers in a plate of ice. A small piece of the ice was dissolved by the rays of electric light projected upon it, and a minute drop of water in a vacuous space produced. A very large block of artificial ice was exhibited, and its formation by the great evaporation obtained by the agency of sulphuric ether clearly illustrated. The powerful expansive force of water while freezing was exhibited in the bursting of iron bottles and a bomb-shell. The lecture was concluded with explanatory remarks on various theories respecting the formation of glaciers, and their motions, illustrated by reference to a large map of the Mer de Glace.

Professor Schäfer will on Tuesday next, Jan. 13, begin a course of ten lectures on the Physiology of Muscle; and Mr. H. H. Statham will on Thursday next, Jan. 15, give the first of two lectures on Modern Architecture since the Renaissance. At the first Friday evening meeting of the season, Jan. 16, Professor Dewar will describe his "Investigations at High Temperatures." On Saturday, the 17th, Professor T. Rupert Jones will give the first of three lectures on Coal.

MUSIC.

To-night (Saturday), as previously stated, Mr. Carl Rosa begins his new London season of performances of operas in English, at Her Majesty's Theatre—"Rienzi" being the work chosen for the opening night, with the first appearance here of Herr Schott, in the title-character. We have already given an outline of Mr. Rosa's prospectus, and must wait until next week to speak of the opening performances.

On Monday evening last, the twenty-second season of the Monday Popular Concerts was continued, after the usual Christmas recess. The programme was of special interest, having included a posthumous string quartet by Mendelssohn. The work consists of four divisions—"Allegro Moderato," "Adagio non troppo," "Minuet" (with trio), and Finale. The first movement has much grace and suavity of style; the "Adagio" being replete with melodious expression, and well sustained and charmingly varied. The minuet and trio are after the Haydn and Mozart pattern; and the last movement is written throughout in the fugal style, with elaborate skill and science—three distinct subjects being treated, separately, and in combination; among other devices, that of augmentation being very happily employed. The movement (indeed the whole quartet), is a wondrous specimen of the precocious powers of Mendelssohn, having been composed in 1823, when he was about fourteen. The work was finely played by Madame Norman-Néruda, Mr. L. Ries, Mr. Zerbini, and Signor Piatti. Mdlle. Janotha was the solo pianist and Herr Henschel the vocalist at Monday's concert—Mr. Zerbini having officiated as accompanist.

The North London Philharmonic Society gave the first of a series of three concerts at the Camden-road Athenæum on Monday evening, when the programme comprised Mr. J. F. Barnett's cantata "The Ancient Mariner" (conducted by himself) and a miscellaneous selection. The other concerts are to take place on April 5 and May 31.

The evening performances of Mr. John Boosey's "London Ballad Concerts" will be resumed on Wednesday next; on the following Friday evening Rossini's "Moses in Egypt" will be given by the Sacred Harmonic Society; and the Crystal Palace Saturday afternoon concerts will be continued on and from Jan. 31.

Mrs. Frederic Penna, whose death was recently announced, was a niece and goddaughter of the Dowager Countess of Essex (formerly Miss Stephens), and will be remembered as the soprano of the well-known duet-singers, "The Misses Smith," whose popularity was great some years ago, especially in Scotland and Ireland.

Madame Frickenhaus will give a pianoforte recital at the Royal Academy concert-room next Wednesday evening, and another at the same place on March 24.

The popularity in which Mr. C. Dubois' Saturday promenade concerts at the Royal Aquarium are held received additional proof by the presence of the large audience which was attracted by the fourth of the series given last Saturday.

At a meeting of persons interested in the preservation of the ancient Welsh music, recently held at Carnarvon, the establishment of a school of musicians was resolved upon, the Rev. E. Stephens being elected the first president.

The Duchess of Teck has intimated her intention of being present on the evening of the 14th inst. at the Royal Albert Hall, on the occasion of the concert of the London Sunday School Choir. Mr. Luther Hinton will be the conductor, while Mr. Horncastle will preside at the organ, the choir consisting of 1500 selected members from the membership of 8000 and from 167 Sunday schools.

The sixty-eighth season of the Philharmonic Society will begin on Feb. 5; the dates of the remaining concerts being, Feb. 19, March 4 and 18, April 28, May 19, June 9 and 30. Mr. W. G. Cusins continues to hold the office of conductor.

Mr. J. Spencer Curwen has been elected an Associate of the Royal Academy of Music.

A literary and musical festival was held on Monday at Oswestry—Viscount Newport, M.P., presiding, supported by Lord Harlech. Mr. Barnby, of the Royal Albert Hall, was the musical adjudicator, and he awarded a prize of four guineas for the best choral singing of "Lord, for Thy tender mercy's sake," to a local choir conducted by Mr. Owen, B.A.; and a prize of seven guineas and a medal for the best singing of Mr. Alfred Gaul's "The silent land" to another local choir, conducted by Mr. J. Whitridge Davies. At a meeting held in the evening, Mr. Henry Leslie, who presided, said that with a picked choir from the Oswestry district he would challenge any town in England.

A prospectus recently issued shows that a number of gentlemen have associated themselves to purchase the site and complete the Grand National Opera-House, begun three or four years ago at the western extremity of the Thames Embankment. A lease of the site has been granted by the Metropolitan Board of Works on very advantageous terms compared with other property in the same neighbourhood, and it is now proposed to purchase it, with the building thereon, as also four freehold houses adjacent, for the sum of £57,100, and to spend £90,000 in completing the opera-house. With this view it is intended to raise by way of tontine, and by means of a limited company, £160,000, in 1600 shares of £100, payable by instalments. The building is to be completed in fourteen months from the present time.

THEATRES.

That good intentions should be destined so frequently for the paving of a certain nameless place is one of the still-recurrent facts that sadden us with a sense of disappointment, and not only so, but seriously compromise a great cause by the incumbrance of proffered but profitless help. The cause of the poetic drama should be reserved for poets and competent dramatists. The now public demand for the article is answered by the incompetent playwright, and patronised by unprepared managers, both of whom naturally seek to turn the commercial principle to account, and not to enthrone the literary in the place of artistic honour. Nevertheless, they enlist in their pseudo cause the names of the great of the past and the present. Miss Litton presumably intended a benefit to her Imperial Theatre by conjuring with the name of Goethe; and perhaps Mr. Herman Merivale thought that poor Mignon might be a good substitute for any other possible heroine. But it might surely have been suspected that the romance of "Wilhelm Meister" was hardly susceptible of being popularly dramatised, or that Mr. Merivale, however meritorious as a member of "The Ring," was scarcely the person most qualified for a task so serious. No hope as yet dawns for the Drama of the Future, nor may dawn until managers look beyond the poor circle of their immediate employés to the grand possibilities of the region which they have never yet had the courage to examine. Mr. Merivale has named his adaptation of Goethe's story "The Lord of the Manor," and has distributed the parts amongst a company capable of good works. The new adaptation was produced on Saturday, and commanded a large audience, who probably came with recollections of the opera of "Mignon," and certainly with expectations not destined to be realised. The audience were, perhaps, as little fitted for the piece as the actors. There was throughout a want of the "concatenation accordingly." There is no such dearth of authors, as is well observed in "The Theatre," that a new play, not without considerable merit, should be driven into a corner. But more liberty of selection touching the theme and treatment is requisite than is implied in trusting to a German original of limited interest, instead of the genius of an Englishman, new in the field, but with those dramatic aptitudes for which their predecessors were credited.

Mr. George Rignold, having tested his powers by his ante-Christmas engagement at Drury Lane, has ventured on appearing at the Connaught, in Holborn. He has resolved to revive the Jerroldian drama of "Black-Eyed Susan," and to appear himself in the part of William, which he enacts in a sincere and earnest style. Miss Fanny Brough plays Susan, and plays it well. The company have also appeared in the drama of "Alone," written by Messrs. Palgrave Simpson and Herman C. Merivale, originally produced at the Court in 1873. It has been well received. These pieces were preceded by the farce of "Hasty Conclusions."

Notwithstanding all the difficulties of bad weather, the theatres have been fairly successful. We are glad to find that other entertainments have also been freely patronised. Mr. and Mrs. German Reed are commanding appreciative audiences for their latest productions—"The Pirate's Home," "Master Tommy's at Home," and Corney Grain's musical sketch, "A Christmas Stocking."

Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke are still deservedly fortunate in the continued success of their mysterious doings at the Egyptian Hall. We welcome also Mr. Maccabe to London, who now appears nightly at the Agricultural Hall. The Moore and Burgess Minstrels delight crowded audiences at the St. James's Hall, with a number of new songs, and the most popular of their familiar ditties. Madame Tussaud's is favoured with crowds of visitors, who are much gratified with the latest novelties.

We congratulate Mr. Charles Pascoe on the new edition of his Dramatic List, entitled "Our Actors and Actresses." Many a celebrated name omitted from the former issue finds its appropriate place in the present. The plan of preserving a memoir of eminent individuals connected with the boards, and of the terms in which they have been characterised by the daily and weekly journals, is exceedingly good, and forms a compact body of pleasant and instructive reading. It must, moreover, be a very useful volume for the profession.

The *Theatre*, now under the management of Mr. Clement Scott, contains this month many good articles and excellent photographs of Mr. H. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry.

A new feature was added to the attractions of the Westminster Aquarium on Monday night. Zæo crosses the great hall, walking on an invisible support, which is described as a thread of wire one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness, preserving her balance by the use of a Japanese parasol. She next goes through some exercises on the swinging trapeze, and then introduces new effects in descending by a vertical rope. After leaping from the top of the building into the netting, she finally takes what is called "the new flight." When she alights on her back her feet are towards the machine from which she has been cast.

Mr. Samuel Brandram has announced a series of ten recitals of Shakspeare's plays to be given on Tuesday afternoons at Willis's Rooms; next Tuesday's subject being "The Merchant of Venice."—The Benchers of the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple are issuing invitations to a reading of "Twelfth Night" by Mr. Brandram on the evening of Feb. 2. The reading will take place in the magnificent hall of this ancient Inn of Court, and it will commemorate a performance by Shakspeare of his "Twelfth Night" in the same hall on Feb. 2, 279 years ago.

The *Era* Almanack for the present year is now published, and contains, as usual, a fair number of meritorious articles. The Obituary for the past year is full and accurate, and the List of New Pieces very satisfactory. The Collection of Autograph letters forms an interesting feature. There is also a List of New Pieces produced in Paris, which will repay perusal. Altogether, the publication sustains its reputation.

THE CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES.

A page of our Engravings displays some few of the striking effects in Pantomimes, unusually brilliant this year, performed at Drury Lane, Covent Garden, the Gaiety, and the Imperial Theatre, with Hengler's "Carnival on the Ice," at the Cirque, in Argyll-street. These entertainments have been described by us in former notices of what theatrical novelties were provided for Christmas. "Blue Beard," at Drury Lane, affords many splendid scenes, besides the Transformation, which has been so much admired. That of the Ottoman or Moorish Pavilion, where the cruel tyrant appears with the guard of gigantic negroes, armed with terribly big scissors, while the elephant he has ridden lies prostrate at its master's feet, is not the least important scene. How the fierce marital despot, no other than Mr. Fred Vokes, is raging here against his devoted wife, the interesting Fatima, whose peril and final escape will bear telling again and again! Her part is borne, as the reader will see, by Miss Jessie Vokes, and that of Selim by Miss Victoria, while Mr. Fawdon Vokes appears as Shacabac, the travelling servant or courier of the haughty Eastern Prince. At the Gaiety Theatre, which has taken its subject from "Gulliver's Travels," there are Lilliputians and Brobdingnagians, of course, and a certain barbarian King, with a long name more difficult to pronounce than that of the Zulu monarch who was lately our foe; there is also an Island of Comic Song, where the author, Mr. H. J. Byron, is very much at home. A performing elephant, with many droll tricks, figures among the company at this establishment, but has little to do with Gulliver's true story. "Red Ridinghood and Little Boy Blue," two of the old nursery favourites, have combined their faculties and adventures in a pastoral extravaganza at the Imperial Theatre; and we are led, in following this marvellous tale, to the abode of that equally famous "old woman who lived in a shoe, and had so many children she didn't know what to do." Here is the shoe, not unlike a round tower at the edge of a forest, and here is an enormous Cock-a-doodle, promising to diminish the number of children, if the old lady will permit, by a summary gobbling process. The shoe, however, is a peaceful dame-school, in which the boys and girls are taught to sing a harmless nursery rhyme, until the wicked Wolf arrives to take the place of this benevolent Granny. As for Covent Garden, with its Web of Witchery, its Voyage of the ship Battledore, its Roc's Nest and Valley of Diamonds, in the representation of "Sindbad the Sailor," it exhibits a superb magnificence of scenic effects. The foundering of this ship at sea, and its descent to a reef of rocks under water inhabited by the strangest fishes and other aquatic animals, is the subject of our Illustration. Mr. Harry Payne, the humorous clown of the Covent Garden Pantomime, sits wearily awaiting his turn below. The Canadian skating festival at Hengler's Cirque, in which a North American bear, as well as our English Mr. Punch, are enabled to disport themselves with natural grace and agility, fills two corners at the foot of the page.

At the last meeting of the Royal Mersey Yacht Club Colonel the Hon. F. A. Stanley, M.P., was elected commodore; Colonel Gamble, vice-commodore; and Mr. David MacIver, M.P., rear-commodore.

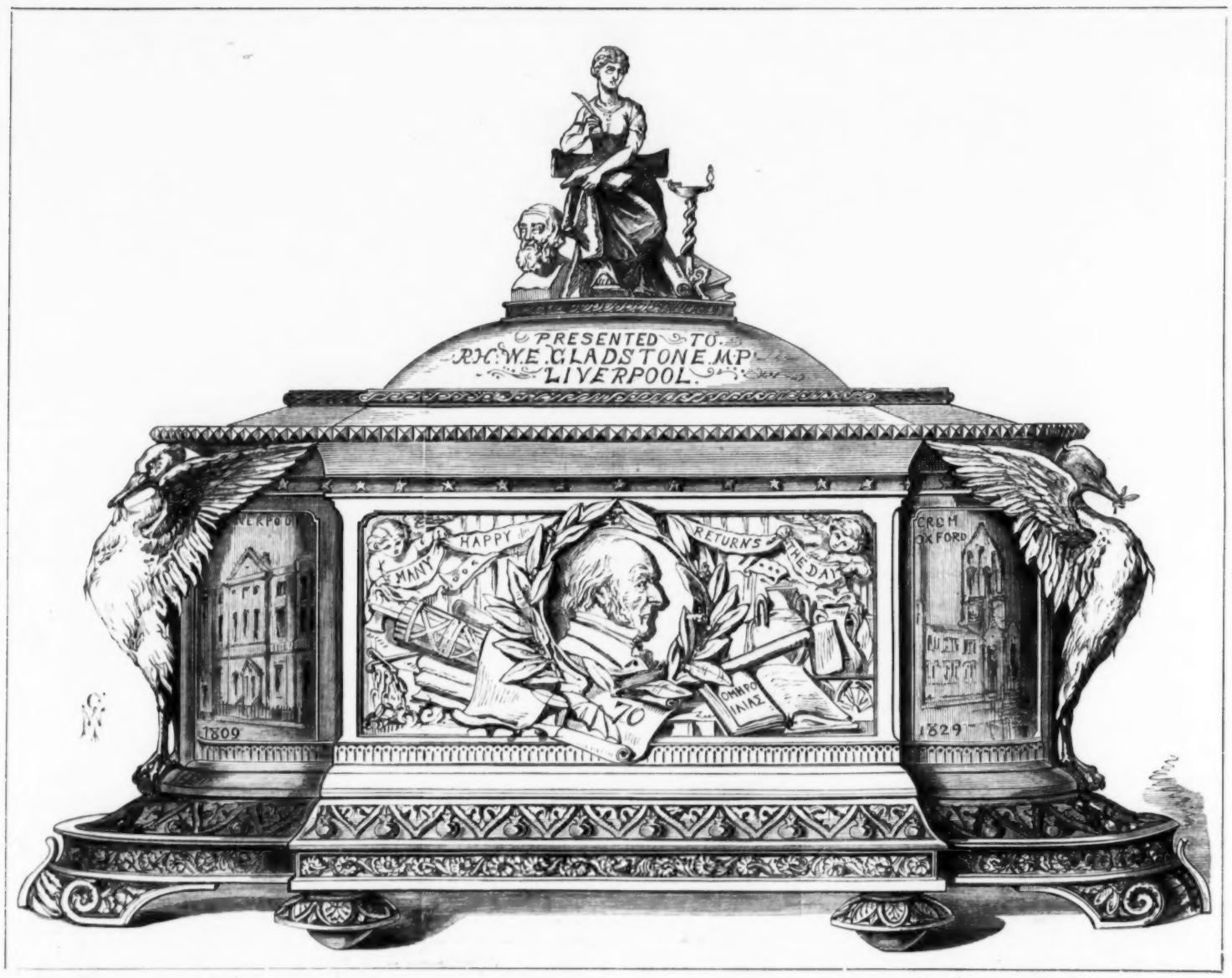
The Chief Secretary for Ireland, replying to a representative deputation from Donegal which waited upon him yesterday week, said he could not consent to a loan of thirty-five thousand pounds for the purpose of forwarding certain public works in the district in order to relieve the widespread distress in that country.

Reinforcements for India, consisting of the 2nd battalion 5th Regiment and a detachment of the Royal Engineers, left Chatham on the 1st inst., and proceeded by special train to Portsmouth for embarkation.—Last Tuesday morning the 30th Regiment, 800 strong, left Dover for Portsmouth, to embark on board the Serapis troop-ship, which left for India the next day.

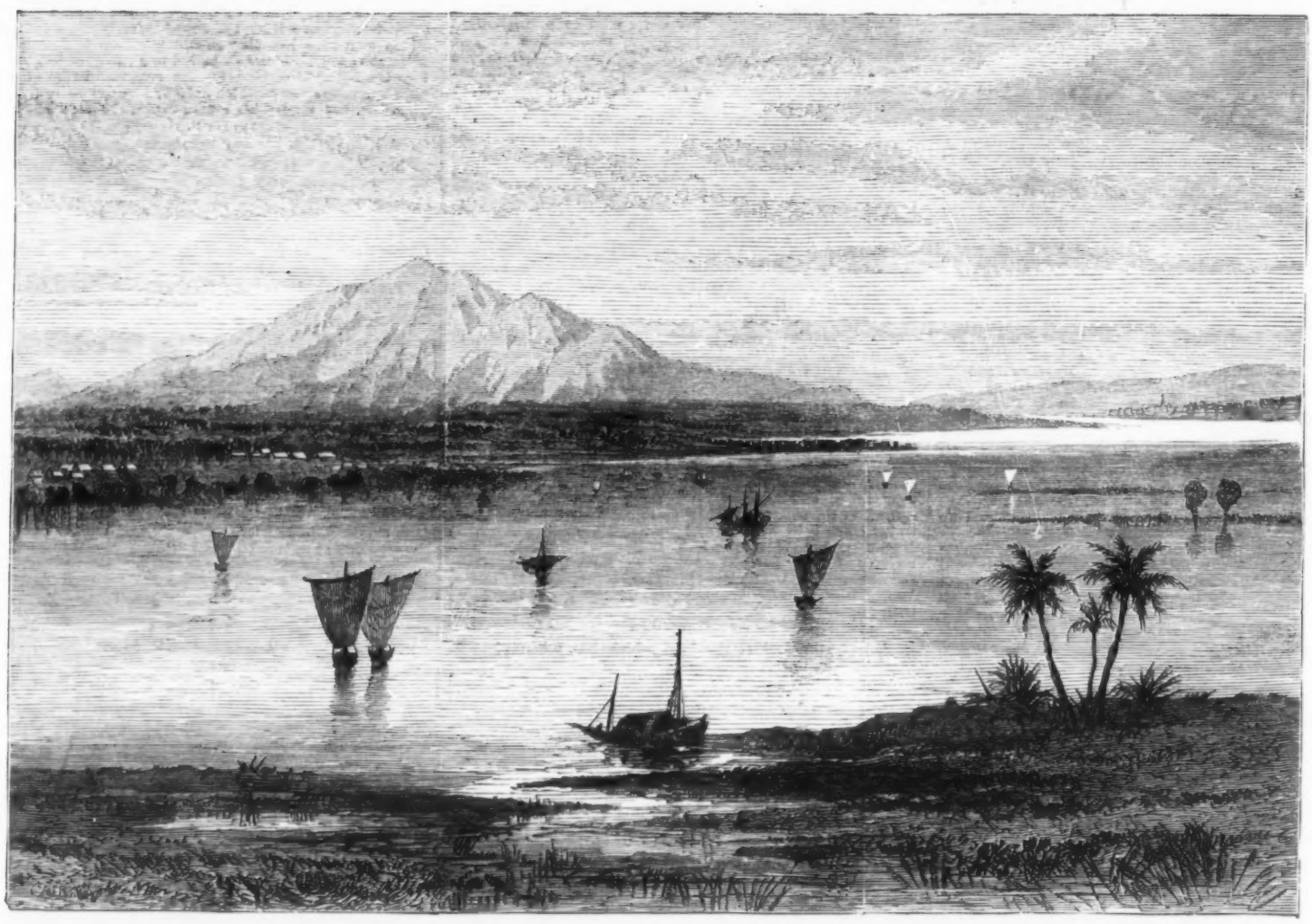
The Chancellor of the Exchequer took part in an entertainment which was given on the 1st inst. in the school-room at Upton Pynes, near Exeter. The entertainment consisted of readings and music, and the readers numbered four members of the Northcote family. Sir Stafford read Campbell's description of an attempt on the part of an English sailor lad to escape from France during the time we were at war with that country, "Ye Mariners of England," "Saint Kevin's Well," and "King John and the Abbot."

The returns of the revenue for the quarter which ended on Dec. 31, and also for the last three months, have been issued. The returns for the quarter show that in the past three months the receipts amounted to £18,616,557, against £19,069,562 in the corresponding quarter of 1878, or a decrease of £453,005. During the quarter there has been a decrease of £128,000 in Customs and £530,000 in Excise. During the nine months ended Dec. 31 there was a net decrease of £448,955, and a decrease of £566,000 in Customs and £1,123,000 in Excise. On the year there has been a net increase of £2,182,979. The increase under the head of property and income tax during the year is £3,454,000; and there is a decrease of £415,000 in Customs and £1,095,000 in Excise.

THE CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES.—SEE PAGE 36



CASKET PRESENTED TO MR. GLADSTONE ON HIS BIRTHDAY.—SEE PAGE 38.



AFFAIRS IN BURMAH: THYETMYO, THE FRONTIER TOWN.—SEE PAGE 38.

POLITICAL.

We have been reminded this week of the importance of the Liberal victory at Sheffield by a letter and a banquet. The interest with which Mr. W. P. Adam, the Liberal "Whip," regarded the contest between Mr. Waddy and Mr. Wortley is pretty clearly shown in the exultant letter written by him from Blair Adam to the Finsbury Liberal Association. If it be permissible to say so, there must be much of the "old Adam" left in the veins of the right hon. gentleman when he writes of Mr. Waddy's victory in spite of "the enormous and unprecedented efforts made by the Tory Party," refers to certain London papers as "real Tories and rats," says "Mr. Roebuck has been the bitterest of Tories for many years" and "has persistently vilified all Liberal measures," and winds up with a scoff at "the false glitter of recent policy which, for want of a better name, we call 'Jingoism.'" Clearly, Mr. Adam scents the battle from afar; and his words betoken a keen anticipatory relish of the fray of the coming general election. Nor does Mr. Waddy, who has slighted the warm borough of Barnstaple for Sheffield, endeavour to hide his shining light under a bushel. Entertained at a dinner on Monday evening in Myddleton Hall by the Finsbury Liberal Association, of which he is President, Mr. Waddy expatiated with such gusto on the magnitude of his success at Sheffield that one might be excused for imagining that at the reassembling of Parliament on Feb. 5 nothing less than the prominent seat on the front Opposition bench below the gangway, which Mr. Roebuck used to occupy, would satisfy the hon. member. But, perhaps, Mr. Dillwyn might object again to any such interference with his vested rights.

When the House does meet, one hon. member, at least, will be ready with a motion. Mr. Osborne Morgan, addressing his Denbigh constituents on Monday, complained that, as far as domestic legislation was concerned, "the history of the present Government was a history of failures;" adding, "the Government has spent so much money on new Woolwich infants that they have no money left for the rising generation." But Mr. Osborne Morgan implied that the rising generation should, if he could bring it about, be, at least, interred satisfactorily, inasmuch as he would, at the earliest possible moment in the Session, introduce a resolution "dealing with cemetery law generally." With this cheerful prospect before us, we pass by certain platitudes with which a few hon. members have favoured their audiences elsewhere; notice that Mr. Jacob Bright, Mr. Watkins Williams, and Mr. Morgan Lloyd did not disguise their hostility to the Government at a large meeting of the Welsh electors of Manchester on Tuesday; and observe that Mr. Froude, in a lecture to the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution the same evening, let drop some grave words of warning as to the impolicy of continuing the present policy of exasperating the Dutch populations of South Africa.

Sir William Harcourt has been keeping his hand in by a non-party discourse, truly agricultural, delivered at the Oxford Druids' dinner on New-Year's night, when the right hon. gentleman's colleague, Mr. Hall, who devoted himself to the same absorbing theme, and Mr. J. W. Chitty, who hopes to be returned in the Liberal interest for Oxford at the next election, made a cheerful first appearance as a Druid. On political as well as festive thoughts intent, Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Chitty are also to attend the dinner of the Oxford Liberal Association on the 13th inst.

Lord John Manners, one of the cheeriest and most confident exponents of that proud policy of patriotism which the Government wish the country to believe they will ever pursue, had an opportunity of dilating on the strength of our Army and Navy at the recent presentation of prizes to the Belvoir corp of Leicestershire Volunteers. The noble Lord claimed that, in case of war, England could command not far short of a million armed men; and boasted of the harbour of Famagosta, Cyprus, as one more training-ground for our "great and transcendant Navy."

The Earl of Beaconsfield, meanwhile, quietly returns from a Downing-street Council to Hughenden (where the noble Earl is to receive a visit from the Prince of Wales on Monday), and looks in at the Bucks Quarter Sessions at Aylesbury. In equally rural simplicity is the Chancellor of the Exchequer guilelessly occupied in his Devonshire seat, save when he drops into the village school-room to recite "Ye Mariners of England," and "The Well of St. Kevin," and applaud his grandson Stafford, aged eight, for his delivery of the "Three Jolly Welshmen." From this Arcadian beatitude, one colleague of the right hon. Baronet, at least, will rouse himself shortly, Mr. W. H. Smith having consented to speak at the Conservative demonstration to be held at Sutton on the 15th inst.

The resistance offered by a considerable body of Irish peasants to the Constabulary at Connemara, where a process-server was forcibly prevented from serving his writs of ejectment, has not moderated the utterances of public speakers in the sister isle. Whilst the Duchess of Marlborough's fund for the relief of distress in Ireland reaches handsome proportions, the sum subscribed by the public is said to be totally inadequate to grapple with the misery; and Mr. Mitchell Henry, at a large meeting at Loughrea, Galway, on Tuesday, emphatically called upon his fellow Irish members to present a petition to this effect at the foot of the Throne itself if the Cabinet still refused to institute public works in Ireland. On the other side of the Atlantic, Mr. Parnell was almost at the same time beseeching Irishmen in America to subscribe to his fund; and, although New York does not appear to have responded very heartily to the appeal, Philadelphia has promised a grant, and, in Canada, Toronto has collected no mean sum.

Electioneering movements continue, among the latest being the selection of Mr. Meaburn Staniland as the second Liberal candidate, in conjunction with Mr. William Ingram, M.P., at Boston. Mr. Staniland, who worthily represented the borough from 1859 to 1865, takes the place of Mr. Thomas Parry, whose recent death in Algiers is felt as a great loss in Boston, where his many acts of beneficence won for him a warm regard.

The Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies has issued his report for the year 1878, which summarises the legislation affecting societies of this character, the cases arising out of it that have occurred in the law courts, and gives ample statistics of the position of these and kindred associations, such as trade unions, building societies, and loan societies.

On New-Year's Day the following civic dignitaries in Ireland were inducted into office:—At Dublin, Mr. Edmund Dwyer Gray, Lord Mayor, and Sir James W. Mackey, Sheriff; at Drogheda, Mr. John Chadwick, Mayor (re-elected), and Mr. Leech, Sheriff; at Kilkenny, Mr. Andrew Dowling, Mayor; at Sligo, Mr. John Walsh, Mayor; at Wexford, Mr. Huggard, Mayor; at Waterford, Mr. L. A. Ryan, Mayor; at Limerick, Mr. Michael O'Gorman, Mayor (re-elected); and at Belfast, Mr. John Browne, Mayor (re-elected).

THE MAGAZINES FOR JANUARY.

SECOND NOTICE.

Blackwood opens with a clever and eccentric performance by a clever and eccentric writer, whom most readers will readily identify, and with whom the "Turkish Effendi," who is made the mouthpiece of his opinions, may be identified with equal confidence. This liberal Ottoman's homily on the corruptions of European Christianity may be perused with profit, and the truth which it embodies is readily separable from its paradoxes and exaggerations. "Notes from Epirus" is a useful contribution to another phase of the Eastern question. "How I fell among Thieves" is an amusing satire on the certainly demoralising custom of making expensive wedding presents. "Reata" maintains its supremacy among serial novels, and "Pindar's Hymn to Persephone" is a remarkably dignified and eloquent poem by a writer whose gifts we should, nevertheless, judge rather to lie in the department of translation than of original composition.

Dr. Hillebrand's essay in the *Contemporary Review* on "England in the Eighteenth Century" is substantially a vindication of an age which, having hugely overrated itself, has long been inevitably punished by undue disparagement. We should, however, put Dr. Hillebrand's leading proposition somewhat differently. We do not congratulate ourselves that our lot was *not* cast in the eighteenth century, but that it *is* cast in the nineteenth. Canon Rawlinson's paper on Cyrus the Great is short but interesting, introducing us to a recently discovered inscription which seems to prove that Cyrus, instead of being a persecutor of the Babylonian and other polytheistic religions, tolerated and even encouraged them wherever he found them established. Similar facts, we believe, have been recently discovered with respect to his successor, Cambyses, so long represented as the persecutor of the national religion of Egypt. Professor Douglas gives an interesting account of the Chinese drama, with an analysis of a domestic tragedy as a specimen, a kind of Chinese "Arden of Feversham" with a supernatural element. Professor Mivart contributes a delightfully luminous view of the gradual development of vegetable and animal life throughout successive geological epochs; and the correspondence from Russia and Italy is full of interest.

The *Atlantic Monthly*, with other excellent contributions, has "The Undiscovered Country," a curious story of "mediumship," a continuation of Mr. Grant White's sympathetic sketches of English life and manners, a view of Washington manners fifty years ago, an amusing tale of electioneering in a rough country, and beautiful poems by Whittier and Story. Mr. Henry James's "Confidence" is concluded in *Scribner;* the other contributions are hardly up to the usual mark.

Belgravia provides its readers with two new fictions of excellent promise. "The Leaden Casket," by Mrs. A. W. Hunt, contains a charming sketch of childish love, which promises to develop into a situation of great pathos and interest. The "confidential agent" of Mr. Payn's story is intrusted with the custody of a great lady's jewels on their way between her ladyship's person and the jeweller's, strong box, a responsibility replete with suggestiveness. The best of the other contributions is a sketch of some of the picturesque old towns in Cheshire and North Shropshire, very prettily illustrated.

Temple Bar also commences two new novels. "Adam and Eve" threatens to prove verbose and insipid. Mrs. Linton certainly excites a strong sympathy for her "rebel of the family," but other passages display an unfortunate tendency to caricature. The sketches of Théophile Gautier and Grimod de la Reynière are entertaining.

The principal constituents of an average number of *Time* are the continuations of the serial stories and "Half Mast High at Hughenden," a fanciful sketch of the anticipated effects of the demise of Lord Beaconsfield a few years hence. In *London Society* the attractions are the new stories by the authoress of "Proud Maisie" and Mrs. Riddell. The scene of Miss Bertha Thomas's "Violin Player" is laid abroad, and the course of the tale promises to introduce the reader to dramatic and musical circles. Interest is powerfully excited from the first for the Mignon-like heroine, little Renza. Mrs. Riddell's "mystery" is one of those romances of metropolitan life involving strongly-marked character and powerful incident, in which she especially excels. *Good Words* also begins a new story of much promise, Mr. Thomas Hardy's "Trumpet Major." The scene is laid on the Dorsetshire coast at the time of Napoleon's apprehended invasion, and although the incidents of the tale are not yet much developed, it is full of touches evincing delicate perception and keen observation.

The Art Magazine, Family Magazine, and Quiver, issued by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, come out in improved forms. This firm also publish a New and Revised Edition of Old and New London; a re-issue of their Technical Educator; Longfellow's Poetical Works, Illustrated; Science for All, Illustrated; Familiar Wild Flowers, with Coloured Plates; the Illustrated History of the Russo-Turkish War; and an Illustrated Book of the Dog.

We have also to acknowledge the receipt of Part I. of the Shilling Serial Issue of Mr. Heath's Fern Paradise, Journal of Science, the Biograph, Covent Garden Magazine, London Society, St. James's Magazine, Tinsley's Magazine, the Argosy, the Churchman, the Churchman's Magazine, the New Monthly, St. Nicholas, Charing-Cross, Science Gossip, Men of Mark, the Theatre, the Welcome Hour, Kensington, Golden Hours, Peep-Show. Among the first, if not the foremost, of the Fashion Books is the Ladies' Gazette of Fashions. The January number contains a variety of coloured plates, wood engravings, and articles, all bearing upon the important subject of the fashions. Then there are Part I. of the Illustrated Household Journal and the Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, and Weldon's Ladies' Journal. We have also received Monthly Parts of All the Year Round, Leisure Hour, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Gardeners' Magazine, Day of Rest, Weekly Welcome, Social Notes, and the Boy's Own Paper.

A ball—the first of the kind which has taken place in Brighton—was given on Tuesday night at the Pavilion by the Brighton Jewish Young Men's Association, in aid of the local Jewish board of guardians. It was patronised by Baron de Worms, Sir Benjamin Phillips, and Mr. Reuben Sassoon.

The progress made in the reduction of the National Debt during the last three years is shown in a letter by the Right Hon. J. G. Hubbard, M.P., which appears in a morning contemporary. During that time a net reduction of £10,242,648 was effected in the debt.

The first turf of the Spalding and Lincoln Railway was turned on Tuesday in a field near the Spalding Railway station. The new line comprises a railway of 21½ miles, beginning at Spalding and ending at Ruskington, in Lincoln, a curve line of about 43 chains long, to form a junction with the Boston and Sleaford Railway, and a branch line of about two miles north west of Sleaford station. Along the whole of the route there will be a double line of rails.

THE GLADSTONE BIRTHDAY CASKET.

Our Illustration shows the design of the casket, manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, for the address of congratulation presented to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., on his seventieth birthday. The front panel contains a medallion portrait of Mr. Gladstone, surrounded by a wreath of laurel, accompanied by the lictor's fasces, legal scrolls, and broken fetters, emblematic of government, administration, legislation, and liberty. Opposite these lie the woodman's axe, the volume of Homer, and the porcelain vase, which are well-known objects or means of his private recreation. Winged figures above the medallion support a ribbon with the motto "Many happy returns of the day." The corresponding panel at the back is occupied by a figure of Commerce, who, flying above the earth, is distributing, by means of her attendants, Energy, Light, and Peace, to all parts. The corners of this panel are filled by the Northen Constellation, "Ursa Major," the Southern Cross, palm-trees of the East, and public buildings of the West. The semicircular ends of the box are each divided into two panels by a "Liver," the mythical bird which is the device of the city of Liverpool. These contain, in relief, representations of the house in Rodney-street, Liverpool, where Mr. Gladstone was born, in 1809; an exterior view of Christ Church, Oxford, where he was educated; the interior of the House of Commons during the Gladstone administration, from 1868 to 1874, and the Glasgow University, of which Mr. Gladstone is Lord Rector. The cover is surmounted by a figure of Literature, with bust of Homer, lamp, and books. The ornamental borders are a conventional treatment of the cotton-plant. The casket was designed and modelled by Mr. Swaffield Brown. It was presented by the Liberal Association of Liverpool.

A medal has also been struck to commemorate the occasion, and a copy in gold has been accepted by Mrs. Gladstone. On the obverse Mr. Leonard C. Wyon, the chief engraver to her Majesty's Mint, has sculptured a very happy likeness of Mr. Gladstone, with the legend, "William Ewart Gladstone, Æt. 70," and the reverse contains the date, Dec. 29, 1879, surrounded by a wreath of palm and laurel, and the motto from Horace, "Serus in cœlum redeas, diuque lætus intersis populo."

THE BURMESE FRONTIER.

The frontier town of Thyetmyo, where the special Ambassadors from the King of Burmah have been waiting permission, hitherto refused, to enter the British territory and to reopen diplomatic negotiations, is the subject of one of our Illustrations. This place is described by Surgeon-General C. A. Gordon, in his interesting account of "Our Trip to Burmah," in 1875, when he accompanied Sir Paul Haines, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, up the River Irrawaddy to visit that secluded Asiatic kingdom. Thyetmyo has been, since 1854, the most advanced inland station of British troops in the occupation of our Burmese dominions, being about thirty miles above Prome, on the same river, and nearly two hundred miles from Rangoon. Still farther up, by river steam-boat navigation, the City of Mandalay, the capital of the independent Burmese Kingdom, is reached in the ordinary course of traffic. But the insolent and threatening behaviour of King Thee Baw, who is regarded as a drunkard and madman, has obliged our Government to withdraw its legation and suspend intercourse with that country. It is probable that his dethronement by a revolution among his own subjects will set this to rights, and there is certainly no need of active hostilities against him. Thyetmyo is a very ancient native town, founded about two thousand years ago, and was at first inhabited by the Pyoos, one of the three races, Theks, Karens, and Pyoos, of whom the Burmese nation is compounded. But when Buddhist missionaries had converted the heathen populations of Eastern Asia to that philosophical religion, every town and province of Indo-China received a classical Pali name. Thyetmyo is a corruption of the epithet "town of slaughter," from a legend of one of its early princes who killed all his own sons lest they should grow up to dethrone him. The native town has now dwindled to a village of bamboo huts, with the Barracks erected for the accommodation of British soldiery. The river, which formerly was close to their cantonments, has altered its course within the last twenty years, and is a mile distant from them.

Mr. Edward Thomas has been elected a corresponding member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg.

The Worcester City Council on Tuesday resolved strenuously to oppose the Liverpool Water Supply Bill.

The Right Hon. Sir Joseph Napier has resigned the Vice-Chancellorship of the University of Dublin; and the Lord Chancellor of Ireland has been nominated as his successor.

The subject of the essay for the Wyatt-Edgell prize, mentioned in our last Number, is—"The Range of Hereditary Tendencies in Health and Disease."

The Earl of Rosslyn and Sir A. Selwin-Ibbetson, M.P., took part in the opening of the new hall in connection with the Working-Men's Club at Bishop Stortford on Monday evening, and both spoke in terms of warm commendation of such institutions.

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LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held on the 1st inst., at its house, John-street, Adelphi — Mr. Thomas Chapman in the chair. The thanks of this institution, inscribed on vellum, were presented to Mr. Dennis Connor, chief officer of her Majesty's Coastguard at Roplare, Ireland, in acknowledgment of his zealous and valuable co-operation on the occasion of the Carnsore life-boat going out on service on the 28th ult., when he formed one of the crew of the boat. The silver medal was voted to Lord Dunmore, and £5 to three fishermen who put off with his Lordship in a boat to rescue the crew and passengers of the ship Astarte, who had taken refuge, in September last, on a small island in the Sound of Harris. Reports were read from the district inspectors of life-boats on their recent visits to the coasts. Payments amounting to £2050 were made on the 269 life-boat establishments of the institution.

The Royal National Life-Boat Institution have published their annual returns, showing a total of 637 lives rescued by the society's life-boats during the year, in addition to twenty-one vessels saved from destruction. In the same period the Life-Boat Institution granted rewards for saving 218 lives by fishing and other boats, making a total of 885 lives saved last year mainly through its instrumentality. Altogether, since its formation the society has contributed to the saving of 26,906 shipwrecked persons. During the past two years the institution has not lost a single life from its 269 life-boats.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

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The History of the Honourable Artillery Company. By Captain G. A. Raikes. With Maps and Illustrations. 2 vols.

BLACKWOOD AND SONS:

Tales from *Blackwood*. New Series. No. XXI. The Haunted Enghenio. Milly's First Love. Mrs. Beauchamp's Vengeance. A Family Feud. The Disappointed Boy.

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Youth: its Care and Culture. By J. Mortimer-Granville.
The Trade of the World. Our Present System of Commerce Examined. By Robert G. Webster.

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Guzman the Good: a Tragedy. The Secretary: a Play. And Miscellaneous Poems. By R. J. Gilman. Second Edition.

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A Study of Shakespeare. By Algernon Charles Swinburne.

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Curability of Cataract with Medicines. By James Compton Burnett, M.D.

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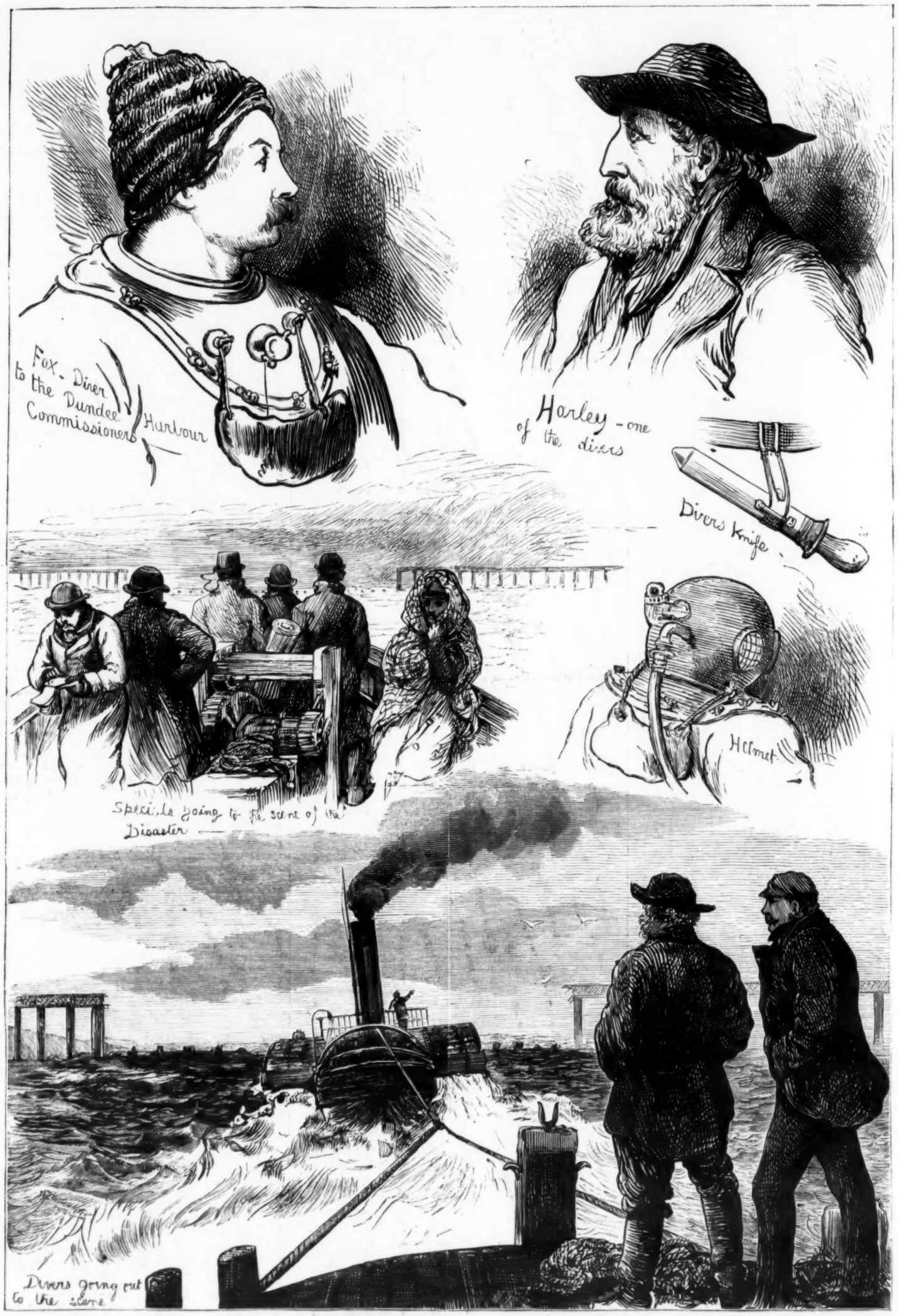


SKETCHES OF THE TAY BRIDGE DISASTER, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.—SEE PAGE 27.

TALK OF THE WEEK.

Doubtless the Postmaster-General had very excellent reasons for changing the colour and altering the appearance of our constant and familiar friend the penny postage stamp. For thirty odd years this useful companion served the public uncommonly well, and if occasionally the red dye was inclined to rub off, and the gum was washy and thin, at any rate it was not the public voice that complained. Soiled fingers were held to be immaterial, and the difficulty of getting a stamp off when once it had clung to the envelope goes far to prove that the complaints about a want of adhesive power were frivolous. The very worst conducted stamp required a good deal of persuasion and warm water before it relaxed its tenacious grasp. Be that as it may, this assistant to our joys and sorrows through a course of many years has been abandoned: the dull-red solid-looking stamp has been superseded by a pinky washed-out substitute with a pale complexion, not nearly so pretty in colour as his halfpenny brother, and is likely at the outset to be considerably snubbed and chaffed. We shall become accustomed to our new friend, no doubt; familiarity is not in this instance likely to breed contempt, and when our eyes have been less puzzled than at present with the change there will not be so many sneers as now at the roped pillars that divide the frame inclosing the effigy of her Majesty or at the indefinite hue of the modern label. The Post Office has, however, not yet arrived at the perfection of engraving to be seen in the American stamp, or rivalled the grace of the light pink decoration adorning our convenient stamped envelope, the cheapest possible investment for those whose correspondence is rapid and constant.

An authority learned in the history of stamps, Mr. William Lincoln, informs us that there have been several changes in the penny label since 1840, when it was printed in black and with the initials V.R. in the upper corners. This funereal effigy lasted only a year, for in 1841 it was changed in colour to a red brown. In 1843 further improvements were made in the colour and the engraving. In 1850 came the great and wonderful change, so simple that the world wondered why it had never occurred to anyone before. The huge Post Office scissors were abandoned, the edges were perforated, and the penny stamp blushed a still deeper colour than before. In 1864 letters were added to the upper corners; and on Jan. 1, 1880, our young friend, coloured like pale blotting-paper, comes amongst us with strong adhesive powers and a character to make in the world. Let us not be hard on this novel acquaintance, who may not be pretty, but is unquestionably useful. By-the-way, the old term "Queen's Head" seems to have died out altogether. Thirty years ago it was common enough to ask for a shilling'sworth of Queen's heads! If such a demand were made to one of the lady assistants at the modern post-office she would probably giggle, an accomplishment in which our young and artistic friend is thoroughly efficient.

Somebody has complained, and very justly, of the gradual and unaccountable disuse of Twelfth-Night ceremonies. The cake and the characters have alike been abandoned. It is only on All Hallow Eve, in certain north country families, that the cake is subdivided and searched in order to discover the bean, the ring, or the piece of money. A modern child scarcely knows the meaning of drawing for King and Queen, and the mimic and fantastic court that was held at many an old-fashioned Twelfth-Night party is virtually a thing of the past. This is all the more strange, since the fashion of dressing children in fancy dresses and in imitation of their own gorgeous picture-books, is more popular than ever it was before, and no better opportunity could be given for decorative display and fancy than a Twelfth Night, when, according to the old canons, good little boys and girls were coupled off for dancing, conversation, and flirtation until the midnight hour sounded and Queen Cinderella was parted from her selected Princeling. What a charming sight it is to watch with philosophic eyes a children's party should it happen to contain real children of innocence, and not the little men and women who despise forfeits and turn up their noses at hunt the slipper. How shy and bashful are the boys in love as compared to the girls who fascinate them with their baby blue eyes and golden hair! There was a scene the other evening that might suggest a picture. The ball was over, the conquest was complete, the heart-sick lad had presented the miniature maiden with his best and treasured pocket-knife, and the two stood eyeing one another in the hall like doves preparatory to departure. The boy did not know what to do. He could only stare in absolute content. Quoth the maiden suddenly, and without the semblance of a blush, "Are you not going to kiss me, darling? If not, I shall." And she did, taking her bashful swain *vi et armis*. As for the captured boy, he was quite content, and as he was driving home was heard to murmur to his mother, "She called me darling!" Here was a pure illustration of Love's Young Dream!

But though the confectioners have apparently abandoned the trade of Twelfth cakes, and the art of caricature produces no characters comic, regal, fantastic, or floral, the Feast of the Epiphany is not forgotten in the green-rooms of Drury Lane and Covent Garden. The three Kings Caspar, Melchior, and Balthazar are passed over in the nursery; but tradition is not neglected in the theatre. One Baddely, the original representative of Moses in Sheridan's "School for Scandal," a contemporary of David Garrick, and said to have been originally a baker by trade, left by will the sum of one hundred pounds in the Three per Cents to be expended in a jollification on Twelfth Night. That was all very well in the days when Baddely lived, and the Drury Lane company was small and compact; but the sum of three pounds would produce very little cake indeed to the crowds of principals, supernumeraries, and auxiliaries who make up a large gathering at a popular pantomime theatre were not the original bequest annually supplemented by a gift from the manager of the establishment. Cake on a grand scale necessitates punch for the men and champagne for the ladies; and on the ceremony of cutting Baddely's cake Mr. Augustus Harris has not failed in the generosity observed by his predecessors. The ceremony took place on the stage of Drury Lane after the pantomime this year, and not in the Green Room, as usual, and great was the consternation when it was whispered by some learned antiquary that this "new departure" would invalidate the bequest. However, Mr. Fernandez and Mr. Harcourt, of the Drury-Lane Fund, the official representatives of the trust, thought otherwise, and the cake was cut with all the due formality. Not to be outdone on this occasion, the Covent Garden Fund contributes several cakes to the artists of the fashionable theatre; and here again the management supplements the gift. It is a curious sight to see princes, fairies, monkeys, clowns, harlequins, columbines, and demons solemnly eating plum-cake and wishing one another good luck on Twelfth Night. Here, in fact, is another picture bright with life, variety, and colour.

What a noble story that is of self-sacrificing devotion sent over to us this week from Paris. The hero is George Herbelin, aged twenty-eight, the clever and active house surgeon of the hospital for sick children dedicated to St. Eugénie. There has been an epidemic of croup and diphtheria raging amongst the little children in Paris throughout the winter, but this brave young doctor remained true to his post; up early and late, weary, fatigued, overworked, and perpetually breathing the poisonous atmosphere that was occasioned by this terrible throat disease. The unwearying devotion of the good doctor was the subject of warm praise in every ward, and was expressed alike by visiting physicians and the "little sisters" who watched and nursed the sick. Suddenly, whilst attending at a child's bedside, a sharp medical man detected symptoms of diphtheria in Herbelin himself. The physician insisted that the house surgeon should go home and take care of himself; and, at first resisting with all his power, the brave fellow was at last compelled to yield. Already the seeds of death were sown, and his cold form stood in the very threshold. Some one, to his eternal honour, told M. Grévy the circumstances of the case, and a hurried official consultation resulted in the instant dispatch of the Cross of the Legion of Honour to the young man's deathbed. So overjoyed was he at this brilliant compliment that for a short time life and death had a grim struggle for it. With a sudden access of strength, George Herbelen lifted himself up on his bed and said with passionate energy, "I am decorated! I wish to live! I will live!" and then with a fainter pleading voice came the pathetic "Save me, my friends!" It was too late. Disease, the destroyer, conquered, and the brave young fellow fell back dead, as much a hero as one who falls on a battle-field in the defence of his country. And so they left him clasping the ribbon attached to his treasured Cross of Honour. By-the-way, there is a pathetic interest attached to this Hospital for Sick Children which does the same kind of noble work for Paris as the great house in Great Ormond-street, where the pains and the tortures of child-life are so kindly soothed. In the year 1853 the Municipality of Paris voted to the Empress of the French a sum of six hundred thousand francs, to be expended on the purchase of a diamond necklace. But the Empress preferred charity to adornment, and with the money she founded the hospital that is now world famous. The good work endures though the benefactress has been banished from its scene. Seven-and-twenty years afterwards the same Empress was hurried through the familiar Paris, watched at every corner, as she journeyed to Spain to say farewell to her dying mother.

For the last twenty years there has been a talk of founding or desiring to found a national theatre, and there were enthusiasts who believed that the Government would consent to an expenditure of a part of the public money for the encouragement of dramatic art. The precedent of Paris and the entire success of the Comédie Française were freely quoted, and no less learned an authority than Mr. Planché—alive and hearty still, at his immense age—was in favour of an attempt in that direction. But it never found much encouragement, so the enthusiasts changed front and seemed confident that private capital would perform the miracle that Parliament did not appear inclined to attempt. Over and over again the flame of this enthusiasm burst out, only to be quenched by cold water, chiefly turned on by the very profession that was to be benefited and by the representives of the art that was to be ennobled. At last Mrs. Pfeiffer boldly promised one thousand pounds, and asked others to cover her stake. Again the matter dropped until Mr. Hare, the manager of the St. James's Theatre, came forward with a very sensible compromise in the way of a school or academy for actors. He did not favour a national theatre, but a school of art, from which supplies might be drawn. This was no doubt an excellent notion, and it only slumbered until Professor Henry Morley in a lecture at the London Institution gave it still further encouragement, and seriously urged its practical adoption. Another business-like instance of aid came from Mr. Henry J. Byron, author and actor, and the result is the announcement of a National Dramatic Academy with premises in Regent-street. There is to be a meeting of all interested in the school of dramatic art next Tuesday, at which Professor Morley will preside. This, then, looks like business. But is the title altogether well chosen. We have an Academy of Arts, an Academy of Music, so why not an Academy of Acting? The title is more comprehensive, neater, and the nationality of the scheme is implied in the suggested title.

What is a "Boom"? Doubtless few persons knew until Mr. George Augustus Sala informed them, and this instant opportunity may be taken in this column for congratulating that popular writer and amiable gentleman on the success of his American visit, that so evidently pleases him and unquestionably delights us. Well, a "boom" is clearly a noisy festivity on a grand scale, a form of civic high jinks and jollification that by the force of "onematopœia" derives its name from a bombardment of pleasure and the booming of many cannon. This versatile and accomplished writer has never written three more entertaining columns than those devoted to the "General Grant Boom," in which he met with such pathetic disasters, and, having been invited to a splendid banquet, was blocked by the crowd on the very threshold of the mansion of his host. How artistically all this is contrived. A pre-announcement of the appetising mènu, the arrival at the city when the reader is clearly led to believe the *racconteur* will be late for the train, the sudden stoppage of the amusing journalist, who on this occasion was not provided with a police pass, and then the sudden termination of the article, leaving everyone in a delightful mystery! Thanks to the popularity of Mr. Sala's style, and his sly introduction of Americanisms, our own vocabulary will soon be adorned, for better or worse, with many a borrowed phrase and figure. Looming in the distance we shall hear of the "Derby Boom," and already the distressing repetition of "awfully jolly" is alternated with the reckless and abandoned sense of enjoyment contained in having "a high old time." Will the lips of fair women ever be profaned with such slang as this? Let us hope not.

In spite of all the efforts of the Charity Organisation Society, the tender-hearted ladies will persist in encouraging beggar-women with babies. Though warned of the obvious fraud practised on them, told that the babies are borrowed and consoled with fiery spirits, informed how tears and agonising howls are produced by raw onions and a well-timed pinch, lectured on the impropriety of encouraging this whining trade, the ladies, particularly in cold weather, turn on their high heels and bestow their alms with reckless generosity. "I can't help it," says some tender-hearted mother; "it is not the baby's fault, and it is enough to kill the poor child." But let the ladies henceforward examine these maternal bundles, and see what they contain. It may be a *bonâ fide* infant, and it may be a bundle of rags artfully nursed. Now charity, even if indiscriminate, is occasionally to be commended; but, as a case at one of the city police courts has recently proved, it is a waste of good money to devote it to the support and maintenance of rag dolls.

The official publication issued for upwards of twenty-three years as the "British Postal Guide" is henceforward to be known as the "Post-Office Guide." It contains several improvements.

OLD MASTERS AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Holbein is the first name that will be associated with the Winter Exhibition of 1880 at Burlington House. Of Reynolds and Gainsborough we shall, as usual, retain a pleasant recollection; but Holbein must be deeply, indelibly engraved on the memory. For our part, we never renew acquaintance with a fine Holbein without increased pleasure: one returns to it again and again as to a first love. No other master evokes such astonishment in a young student; no other satisfies the ripe connoisseur more completely as regards some rarest essentials of art. The reasons are simple and clear. First, Holbein's exquisite precision of line and touch, acquired by life-long practice with the graver, as a designer of ornament, including minute patterns of many kinds, and as a miniature-painter, excites the wonder with which we all, taught and untaught, recognise consummate manual skill, whether in a picture, an engraving, or a Japanesque bronze. Secondly, and all his life, too, Holbein set himself with unrivalled intensity and tenacity to the imitation of textures, whether of flesh or woven fabrics, the sheen of metals, the gloss of furs, or what not; and the subtlety of this imitation often awakes the child's delight at illusion. Both these characteristics may, it is true, be regarded as only triumphs in the elements of fine art: they may be relinquished, and even should, perhaps, be suppressed, if it be desired to secure poetical suggestiveness. But, then, Holbein as a portrait-painter, at all events, reached the very confines of the other extremity of art. If truth to the individuality is the most essential attribute of portraiture, then he has never been surpassed, if he has been equalled. In succession, we may be enthralled by the imagination of Michael Angelo, the grace and spirituality of Raphael and Da Vinci, the colour of Titian, the touch of Velasquez, the chiaroscuro of Rembrandt, the vigour of Rubens; yet, on returning to Holbein, we find nature herself there—the fountain head of art. Even his technical process of painting flesh—the simple method of the early oil-painters—the preparation of the panel with white gesso, its brilliancy probably toned by some warm golden tint, and then painted on with transparent or semi-transparent hues—has hardly been improved upon. It yields that "light within," that *luce dentro* of the Italians (somewhat analogous to the effect of stained glass), that gemlike beauty which is exemplified in the works of the early Flemings, and again in the glazing of Titian.

The whole of Gallery IV. (usually appropriated to pictures of the early masters, Italian and Northern) is filled by works of Holbein and those of followers and contemporaries, many of which are often ascribed to him. To distinguish from the latter the works of the master is not always easy. The very interesting bust portrait of "A Young Man" (158), contributed by Mr. Richmond, R.A., with its fine draughtsmanship, lifelike expression, character, and glowing colouring, not only closely resembles but is quite worthy of Holbein; yet, according, we understand, to an inscription that has been cut off but is preserved at the back, it was painted by the English follower, John Bettes, in 1545—i.e., two years after Holbein's death, which, by the discovery of his will in 1861, is known to have taken place during the plague of 1543—a fact that has disposed of the claims of many pictures dated subsequently which were formerly ascribed to him. There is, however, no other work here by a pupil or follower which approaches the master's mature skill so near by a long way. A little difficulty is, it is true, presented by two small pictures claiming to belong to the painter's early years at Basle, when, therefore, his style and power were far from fully formed and developed. Materials for comparison wherewith to test their genuineness are, however, hardly to be found in this country. One is said to be a portrait of John Herbster (191), a brother artist of Basle, painted when Holbein was nineteen, and one of his earliest recorded portraits. All however that is suggestive of Holbein is the festooned ornament. The other (190) is described as a portrait of Anton Fugger, one of the millionaire family of merchants, bankers, and art-patrons of Augsburg. It presents a young man of about five-and-twenty, or rather more; and as this Fugger was born in 1493, the picture, if by Holbein, was painted when he was at least two years older than when he painted the first-named. In accordance with this the execution is more advanced and complete, though otherwise there is little to remind of Holbein.

To see, however—if these portraits were from his hand—what a stride he made in eight or ten years—to see how early his genius became fully ripe—we have only to turn to the half-length from Windsor Castle of Sir Henry Guildford, the Comptroller of King Henry VIII.'s household, which is dated "1527"—the year following that in the autumn of which Holbein first came to this country. What a freedom from dryness and hardness is here; what a deep, rich glow of colour! Unhappily, the companion-picture of Lady Guildford (171) exists, if it may be said to exist at all, only in minute fractions; the face has been repainted *de novo*, and very badly. Another fine work of about the same date, in good preservation, and of fresher interest than Sir Henry Guildford's portrait (which was in one of the National Portrait Exhibitions at South Kensington) is the half-length of Sir Brian Tuke (188), lent by the Marchioness of Westminster. Note the painting of the embroidered dress; an example of Holbein's untiring patience. The famous portrait of Archbishop Warcham, of which there are two repetitions believed to be from the painter's own hand, besides inferior copies, is also of this time. The version from Lambeth Palace is here. By Mr. Wornum this was preferred to the Louvre picture; but others (ourselves included) consider the latter the original, or at least the better picture—an opinion which the Academicians seem to adopt, for they have placed the Lambeth picture above "the line." Mr. Holford's full-length of Lord Delawarr (167) standing astraddle like King Henry, may also belong to this early time: it is not a very favourable example. Pursuing an approximately chronological order in our review, we arrive at a little known, but, in beauty unsurpassed, portrait, from Lord Spencer's collection, of "A German Lady" (168), painted in all probability on Holbein's return to the Continent. The execution is perfect, the condition excellent; the face is very sweet, and a lovely harmony in contrast is formed by the fresh and pearly carnations, the gold embroidered white satin head-dress and sleeves, the purplish red boddice, gold chain, medal and jewels, and the bluish grey background.

The date of Holbein's second, and till his death almost uninterrupted, residence in England—1532—appears on the portrait (183), so sadly obscured with oil varnish, from Windsor, described as of one of the painter's countrymen of the Stahlhof or Steelyard, whose Guildhall formerly existed in Thames-street. Dr. Woltmann, the author of the latest and most exhaustive biography of Holbein, thinks this represents the goldsmith Hans or John of Antwerp. "The Wheel of Fortune" (169), a rough allegorical distemper painting on canvas, is dated 1533, and bears the painter's monogram, but is not worthy of him. The well-known portrait of John Reskimer (185), from Hampton Court, and of which, as of some others, there is a drawing at Windsor, brings us probably two years later; and in the following year is believed to have been executed the celebrated bust of Lady Butts (178), together with that of her husband, Sir William (175), the King's

physician, both the property of Mr. Pole Carew. The portrait of Lady Butts, unlike that of her husband (which has been much damaged and stippled in parts) is perfectly intact, and for this reason, as well as on account of the splendid modelling of the cheery kindly old face, it may be taken as a touchstone for all works pretending to belong to the master's best time. "Derick Berck" (172), doubtless one of the merchants of the Steelyard, is another fine work dated the same year—1536.

This brings us to the greatest surprise of all for the general public in this exhibition, a revelation of Holbein's powers in full-length female portraiture—a work, in short, scarcely to be paralleled in the world. The reader may be reminded that Henry VIII., after the death of his third wife, Jane Seymour, opened negotiations with the Emperor Charles V. for the hand of his niece, Christina of Denmark, Duchess of Milan, the latter title derived from her marriage with Francesco Sforza, of whom, although then only sixteen years of age, she was the widow. The negotiations went on favourably at first; Holbein was sent to Brussels to take her portrait for the King, and it is recorded made a sketch of her in three hours. This sketch has been supposed to be the small panel with the head and hands of the Duchess, now at Windsor, and also the original of the marvellous portrait—No. 177—to which we allude. Walpole, following Sandrart, relates a story, quoted in the catalogue, but that is not probable, to the effect that the Duchess declined Henry's offer on the ground that "she had only one head; if nature had endowed her with two, one should have been at his Majesty's disposal." From contemporary evidence it appears that she was nothing loth: the negotiations were broken off by the Emperor, probably on account of the widening breach between Henry and the Pope. About this time Holbein was in great favour with the King; he had apartments, or at least a painting-room, at "Westminster" (Whitehall), and it is very likely that this same full-length portrait was executed immediately under the King's eyes: such a portrait was included in the inventory of Henry's pictures, &c., at his death, and doubtless passed, as there is no record of another, into the possession of the Norfolk family, has there remained ever since, and now comes from Arundel, where it has been hung in a bad light and little seen. Probability is imparted to this suggestion by the anecdote told by Van Mander of an inquisitive nobleman who tried to force himself into Holbein's studio while the painter was "engaged on a picture of some lady for the King," but whom Holbein thrust headlong down stairs. Need we repeat the sequel—when the nobleman went with his lying version of the affair to the King, and threatened to take the law into his own hands? "I warn you, my Lord," said Henry, "to do Holbein no violence. Do you think this man of so little consideration to me? I tell you that out of seven peasants I can, if I please, any day, make seven Earls; but out of seven Earls I could not make one such artist as Hans Holbein." In the picture the Duchess is represented standing, full-face, both hands almost folded in front, holding a glove between them. She is in her widow's weeds: a black hood (concealing the upper part of the forehead) and black satin gown, over which is a long black spencer, lined with sable, white collar and cuffs. The background is a deep blue opaque monotone, which may have been tampered with: judging by analogy, it would have been a more transparent and warmer—i.e., a more greenish—blue originally; and the cartellino, with an inscription (which has been "put down") seems to be of later date. At the same time, the blue of the background forms a pleasant, sober harmony with the black dress, such as we see in certain modern French pictures. The face appears to have been washed with a solvent which has removed some of the filmy over-painting; the surface, consequently, is not so united as in the hands; the general effect, however, is scarcely impaired, and through the abrasions one gains an insight into the method of working. As for the Duchess personally, although she is not exactly a beauty—the eyes are not quite fine enough, the nose not delicately chiselled enough for that; yet the sweetness of the pouting lips, the unaffected candour of her eyes, and perfect ingenuousness of her expression generally, are fascinating in the extreme. But how describe the painter's representation, the painter's art! The isolation of the figure, the utter simplicity of the arrangement, the absence of any resort to picturesque attitude, gesture, and perspective in the pose, and the consequent unity of impression, give a monumental grandeur that seems to lift the work into a region of pure ideal conception, and yet it is to the last degree naïve, natural, literal. We repeat that we know few, if any, portraits by any master to compare with this; the first glance at it is electrifying, the last look one of deepening admiration.

Another fine portrait, and of the latest date here (1540), is the half-length of the Duke of Norfolk (180), holding in the thin hands the Earl Marshal's gold stick and the Lord Chamberlain's white staff. This comes from Windsor Castle, and of it the present Duke's picture (173) is a copy. Other genuine but small works are the male heads belonging to Mr. Millais (170) and Mr. Boyce (184), though the latter is a wreck. The "Lady Vaux" (149), from Hampton Court, strikes us as too dry for Holbein, though a marvel of miniature elaboration. Mr. Holford's bust, wrongly described as "John, Elector of Saxony" (181), is hardly good enough for Holbein; the "Edward VI. when Prince of Wales" (163) and "Henry VIII." (161) are obviously contemporary copies of Holbein's originals. "Sir Richard Carew" (192), in armour, may also be a copy of a work by Holbein; and Nos. 147, 182, 198, 152—the "Earl of Surrey," and the three-quarter figure from St. James's Palace, said to represent the "Princess Elizabeth" (195) at the age of sixteen (i.e., about six years after Holbein's death), are wrongly ascribed to him. The painter of this last was probably Lucas de Heere, to whom is attributed the portrait of Queen Mary Stuart, aged thirty-eight, from the Society of Antiquaries. There is another fine portrait (210), probably of the Princess Elizabeth, by Sir Antonio More, the most distinguished Court painter who for a short time succeeded Holbein. There is also a good portrait, of the usual type, of "Mary Queen of Scots" (151), ascribed to the school of Janet, the property of Sir Richard Wallace. A noble whole-length of "Sir Thomas Gresham" (165), with a skull on the floor (the frequently introduced *memento mori* of the time), dated 1544, which is sent by the Gresham Committee, is attributed to the "school of Holbein," but is assuredly by one of the Italian painters who are known to have visited this country. A portrait by Pourbus of "Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester" (161), is interesting as that of Queen Elizabeth's favourite at the age of twenty-eight—see the inscription on the sword-hilt. It represents a manly-looking personage, but the face can hardly be considered handsome. Formerly it was pretended that No. 166, which hangs as a pendant, represented the favourite at a much more advanced age, when his features had acquired a coarseness that excited the Queen's dislike. But the inscription "Ætatis 54, 1572. Robertus Co: Leicestriæ," is a fabrication, and the portrait is described in the catalogue as that of the favourite's brother, Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick. Apart, however, from the inscription, and allowing for difference of age, the types in the two portraits are so entirely distinct that it is hard even to believe two brothers could have been so unlike. Both works come from Sir Richard Wallace's collection. We must not dwell longer on the great artistic and historic interest of this room. Yet, before quite parting with Holbein and contemporary portraitists, we have to mention a very curious equestrian group (237) lent by the Duke of Buccleuch in the next room, No. V., which the catalogue describes without querying as Edward VI., by Holbein. But we do not recognise the head as that of the young King, and certainly no part of the picture is by Holbein. More than this, it is evident on inspection that the head does not correspond to the body; it is not a part of the original picture, but has been painted over the original portrait by some later and inferior hand, this being not the only instance of the utilization of an old portrait in this way. But so broadly and ably, if a little stiffly, is the white horse painted, so bold is the introduction in the background of the group of deer relieved against the setting sun, that it is highly desirable to remove this worthless second painting in order to recover the true portrait, and, if possible, ascertain who it is or may be. In all probability this might be done safely: such operations have often been accomplished successfully, notably in the case of the restoration, under the inspection of Mr. Richmond, or rather the recovery, of the Jerusalem Chamber portrait in tempera of Edward II. from the coats of oil paint with which it had, in successive restorations, been thickly incrusted.

The remaining works in Gallery V., all of them of early date, we must reserve for future notice, as well as other sections of the exhibition. The foreign schools of a later period are not numerously nor, speaking generally, very exceptionally represented—albeit we would hasten to make at least one exception in favour of Sir Frederick Leighton's splendid Tintoretto (110), which is the finest portrait of the master we have ever seen. The English school of portraiture is, however, largely illustrated in a series of works by Reynolds, Gainsborough, Romney, &c.; of which the "Simplicity" (116) by Sir Joshua will probably be the most popular. A fine rather early Turner, "Somer Hill" (11), is perhaps the most interesting landscape. The collection as a whole is much smaller than the last, nor are there any drawings or miniatures; yet it affords very ample attraction and materials for study for the ten weeks that the Winter Exhibitions remain open.

ILLUSTRATED HOLIDAY BOOKS.

A little apology is due to Miss Kate Greenaway, author and artist of *Under the Window; Pictures and Rhymes for Children*. Her pretty Christmas book, adorned on the cover with a circular procession of delightfully happy girls and boys (in white, on a ground of brownish olive-green) was punctually sent us by Messrs. Routledge, nearly a month ago. We looked it through with real enjoyment. The book was next day in request for the gratification of young friends in some families of our acquaintance, where it has been found so charming that we could not readily get it back for critical purposes. But we have it now, better late than never, accompanied by their frank and unsophisticated testimonies, which may do as well as any balanced terms of commendation. Ethel says "it's most lovely," and Arty says "it's awfully jolly." There was a shriek of ecstatic joy from six of them at once when they saw the picture of "Higgledy, piggledy, how they run!" Tommy dived headlong over the back of the sofa, to show his sister how that silly namesake of his, trying to fly off the bridge like a bird, tumbled straight on his head. The rivalry and quarrel of the butcher's boy with the baker's boy excited serious concern, but they were blamed for being so rude to each other. The precise education of the twelve Miss Pellicoes was thought by our young ladies nothing less than "horrid," yet they made it an amusing theme of satirical discussion. One very small child is reported to have cried with terror at the sight of the wicked old man running away with little Billy from his papa and mamma. And that fearful flying Witch, broomstick in hand, who appears dropping from the lurid sky, beside the ruined castle on a cliff, amidst the owls and bats, the cats, apes, and snakes assembled to greet her midnight arrival, was too strong for baby minds and nerves. But the effect was soon remedied by the sweet drolleries of some other pictures and merry rhymes therewith. Miss Greenaway can not only make the figures of her infants as graceful and natural as those drawn by Oscar Pletsch and Eugène Froment, but she can express their genuine feelings, with a kind womanly sympathy, in their own simple talk. We like the picture of a toddling babe, "under the window," holding up both tiny hands to catch a thrown-out flower,

> Looking out of those grey eyes,
> Where such deep, deep wonder lies.

And the sensations of mingled delight in the present and wistful desire and curiosity regarding the future openings of new and wider scenes and larger powers of activity that pervade the life of childhood are well expressed in those artless verses—

> Which is the way to Somewhere Town?
> Oh, up in the morning early;
> The round red sun is the door to go through—

and so on. There are children everywhere, according to Miss Greenaway, watching the birds, the clouds, and the ships on the sea, and wishing to travel away with them, to see the grand sights of the world at large:—

> They said I should see a fairy town,
> With houses all of gold,
> And silver people, and a gold church steeple,
> But it wasn't the truth they told.

No, it wasn't; the more's the pity. But here is a pretty, fairy-like world of ignorant, innocent, beloved childhood, the creation of Miss Greenaway's pencil and of Mr. Edmund Evans's printing colours, which we are glad to look at. The index of contents, which fills eight pages, affords by itself no small amount of pleasure, as it presents reduced copies of all the pictures, in charming miniature, accompanying the first lines of the verses.

A sterling classic of the good old Scottish poetical literature—Allan Ramsay's fine pastoral comedy of "The Gentle Shepherd"—is presented in the form of an elegant drawing-room table book, with the music for its charming songs, and with the twelve aqua-tint illustrations designed in 1788 by David Allan. It is published by Messrs. W. and A. K. Johnston, of Edinburgh and London. The genius of Allan Ramsay, who lived from 1686 to 1758, dying just before Robert Burns was born, is not sufficiently appreciated in this generation. He had in him the same mingled powers of humour, fancy, and pathetic feeling and expression, that belonged to Gay and to Goldsmith, his contemporaries, whose literary fame he might have equalled, at least, if he had been resident in London. But that was a polite and modish age, which could not take notice of his native Doric Muse, and would even have turned a deaf ear to Burns. It was, however, in the ancient language of the Scottish nation, of its Court and nobles, its clergy and scholars, as well as its citizens and peasants, that of Sir David Lyndsay, Gawin Douglas, and Dunbar, that "The Gentle Shepherd" was written, not in a merely provincial dialect: and it is as good old English as that of our own writers before the reign of Elizabeth. We commend the study of this pleasant dramatic poem, with its playful and affectionate lyrical pieces, enlivening a very good story of rustic lovers and their temporary embarrassments, which has the air of being true to nature and comes home to the heart. The book is printed in black and red, with great typographical beauty, on the finest paper, and is bound in a not less handsome style, its cover presenting a Landseer-like picture of the shepherd's dog on guard beside his master's chair. A fine portrait of the author, who must not be confounded with his son, Allan Ramsay, the famous portrait-painter, is the frontispiece to this volume.

A new edition of the poetical works of *Longfellow*, revised and corrected, with the new poems and memoir by R. H. Stoddard, is published by Messrs. F. Warne and Co., forming one of their Chandos Series of Poets. It is ornamented with a large number of woodcuts, and with a portrait engraved on steel.

The custom which is now in vogue among young ladies of keeping *Birthday Books*, furnished with a calendar of the days of the year, and with blank spaces for inscribing their friends' names, associating each birthday with a moral or poetical sentiment there printed ready to hand, does not seem to have lost ground at the commencement of 1880. Messrs. Griffith and Farran publish a *Birthday Book of Quotations*, selected from standard English, French, and German authors, which will gratify persons of educated mind who approve of this custom. The *Fern Lea Birthday Book of Celebrities* (Hamilton, Adams, and Co.) is arranged to show for each day the name of some eminent person who was born at that date of former years, with a brief sentence in each case, either quoted from their sayings or writings, or considered to be expressive of their characteristic virtues and achievements. This is a rather useful index to exemplary biography. The *Wedding-Day Book* (Routledge), compiled by C. M. Burdett, is obviously designed for the not less interesting purpose of recording the anniversary of every friend's marriage. Two short sentences or verses of poetry, usually well chosen and worth learning by heart, are set opposite each space left open for such affectionate memoranda; and the little book is prettily bound in scarlet and gold. These pleasing methods of engaging friendly remembrance ought to be encouraged.

The well-known American scholar, author, and politician, Oliver Wendell Holmes, attended in June, 1878, a centennial festival of his old public school, "Phillips Academy," at Andover, in Massachusetts. In honour of that respectable place of education, he composed a poem somewhat on the model of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village" in form and style, or rather in the vein of the "Pleasures of Memory," which has been reprinted by Messrs. G. Routledge and Sons. The smooth, correct verse, and the quality of thought and power of description which find utterance in its even flow, will scarcely earn for this accomplished prose essayist the reputation of a true poet. But the general tone of this composition is sincere, unaffected, and agreeable. The illustrations, about thirty in number, drawn and engraved by the best American artists, and exquisitely printed on the thickest and finest paper, are worth more than the text. They present, though of small size, many interesting views of New England rural scenery and groups or figures in country life.

One of the most amusing little books we have lately met with is "Peeps into the Haunts and Homes" of the *Rural Population of Cornwall*, by Mr. I. T. Tregellas, with illustrations drawn by Messrs. R. H. Carter and J. King James (Truro: Netherton and Worth; London: Houlston and Sons). It consists simply of verbatim reports, in the vernacular dialect, of a great many broadly comical stories told by gossiping peasant folk, miners, fishermen, and other villagers of that remote county to one another, in their evening hours of leisure. The stories are quite new to the general English public, and most of them are good stories in the sense of being extremely laughable, full of original character and humour. To a West-Country reader, of course, they will come more familiarly, but anybody can understand and enjoy them.

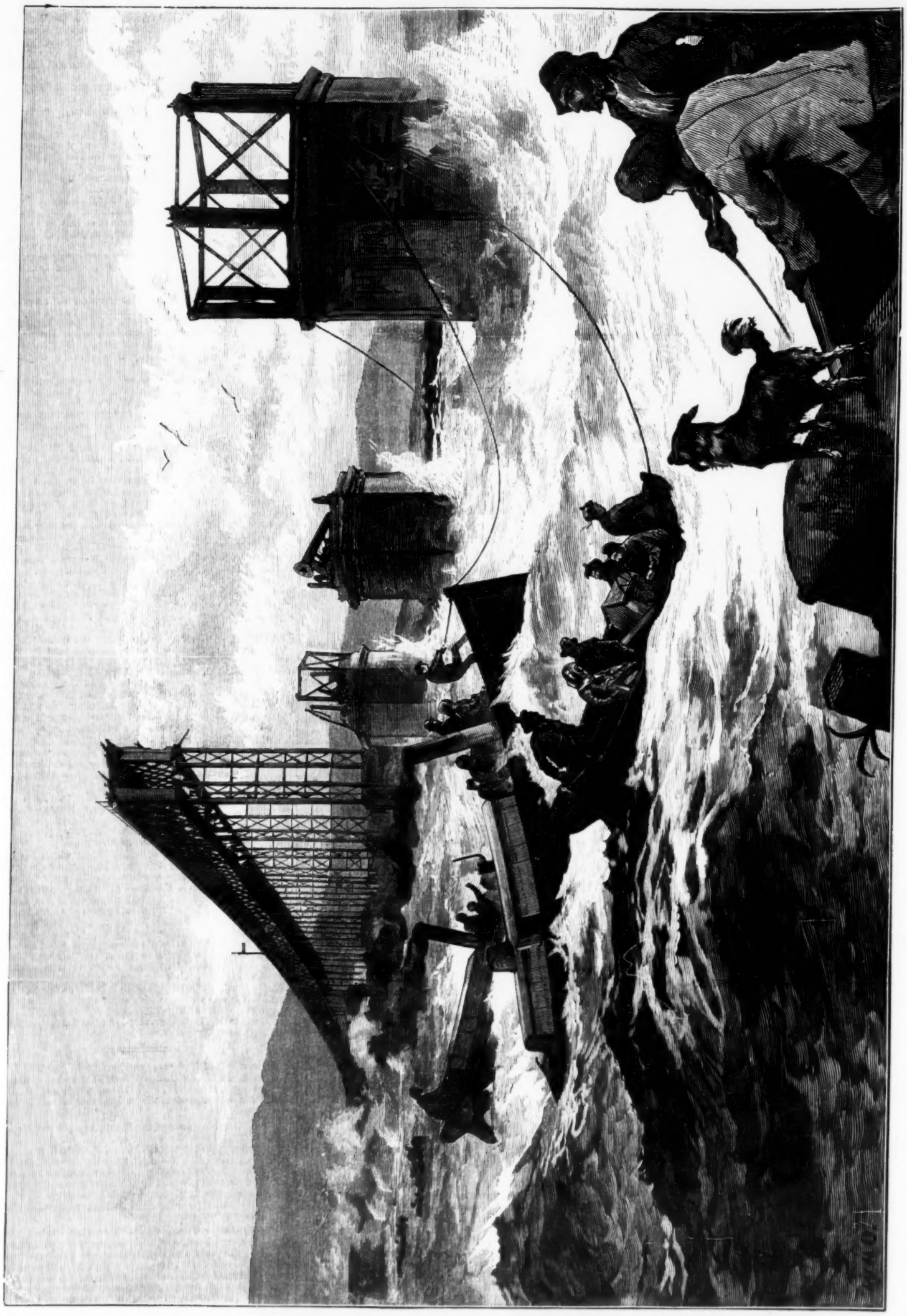
The authoress, Mrs. Molesworth, of those delightful little books, "Carrots," "The Cuckoo Clock," and "Grandmother Dear," which are just what stories for good children ought to be, has produced another, *The Tapestry Room* (Macmillan and Co.), described by herself as "a Child's Romance." It is furnished with illustrations by Walter Crane. As a perfectly harmless tale of enchantment, with a happy ending, and flavoured with French names and peculiarities of household life, it is well calculated to interest our young people. And if so, it can do them nothing but good.

Among the novelties of lighter kind which have sprung from busy invention, at this season, for the entertainment of young folk, is the *True and Romantic History of William Pigg, Esq., M.P.* The Hon. Charlotte Ellis has designed this series of burlesque drawings, in black and white; to accompany which the Rev. H. A. Martin has composed a set of narratives in comical verse. Messrs. Kerby and Endean are the publishers of the book, which may possibly yield some amusement to very small children, but the literary portion of it is somewhat feeble. There is a certain degree of rude vigour and effective drollery in the artist's designs. As for the story, that of the Piggs of Sowton, their family affairs, the wickedness of old Mr. Wolfe, the sad fate of Willy's brothers, his later adventures, his rise in the world, his rivalry with Mr. Hogg, and his election to a seat in Parliament for Hamshire, there is not much wit in it. It is, however, intended for fun, and we have nothing to say against it.

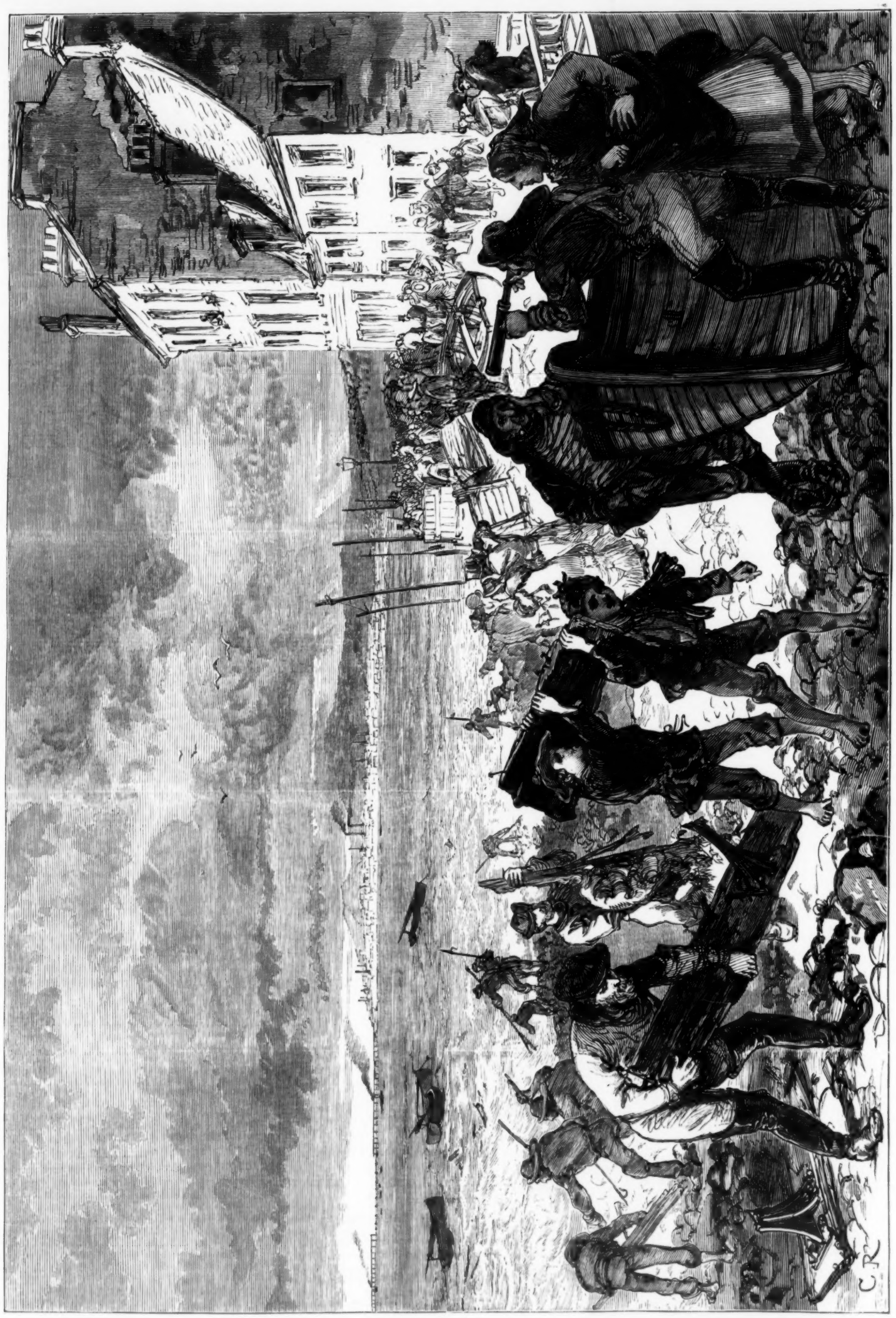
The supply of fresh meat and live stock landed at Liverpool last week from the United States and Canada was a little above the previous week. There was not a single live sheep landed, a circumstance which has not occurred for many months past.

The annual meeting of the Hants Agricultural Society was held at Huntingdon last Saturday. Mr. W. Wells, of Holme, was elected president, and Mr. J. P. Fillard Stukely, vice-president. A letter was read from the agent of the Duke of Manchester recommending on behalf of his Grace that the funds of the society would be used in a better way by appointing an agency in London and other large towns for the sale of stock and dairy produce than holding a show, as the prizes given were not of much value.

The *Volunteer Service Gazette* says that during December three lieutenant-colonels, four majors, sixteen captains, and twenty-eight subalterns of Volunteers have resigned their commissions—in all, fifty-one. There have been thirty-nine new appointments, so that the net loss for the month is twelve. For this time of the year this loss is not very large. The net loss of commissions for the first two months of the Volunteer year is fifty-five.—The prizes of the 2nd Hants Rifles were presented to the winners last week at the head-quarters, Carlton Hall, Southampton, by Sir Frederick Perkins, M.P. The chief winners were—Private Brinton (best shot in the regiment), Lieutenant Perkins, Sergeant Fuidge, Corporal Grandison, and Corporal Snelgrove.—The Middlesex Rifle Association have announced their annual competition for the first four days in June, when the various series of prizes will be fired for, as heretofore, with Snider rifles.



THE TAY BRIDGE DISASTER: STEAM LAUNCHES AND DIVERS' BARGE EMPLOYED IN SEARCH.—SEE PAGE 27.



THE TAY BRIDGE DISASTER: PIECES OF WRECK CAST UP ON THE BEACH AT BROUGHTY FERRY.—SEE PAGE 27.

FOLKLORE OF JANUARY.

Around the months have clustered, in most countries, countless curious legends, quaint customs, and superstitions, in nearly every case illustrative either of their peculiar features and natural history or of their festivals and holidays. As not a few of these, in our own country, have long ago fallen into oblivion, or are rapidly dying out, it is proposed during the present year to give a brief sketch of the months and their folklore—the subject having of late become one of increasing interest.

Beginning, then, with the nativity of the New Year, this has from the earliest times been a season of rejoicing, its observance being marked by many a curious custom and superstitious rite. At one time the practice of giving presents prevailed among all classes, even the Sovereign both bestowing and receiving them. Indeed, it has been said that the wardrobe and jewellery of Queen Elizabeth were principally supported from this source. Nichols has given an extensive list of gifts presented to her, from which we transcribe a few items by way of specimen—"diamonds, pearls, fans, caskets studed with precious stones, large sums of money, &c.," the loyal donors of these commodities being archbishops, bishops, peers, peeresses, doctors, and even dustmen—a gentleman of the last-named occupation having presented her Majesty with "two bottes of cambrick." Gifts among friends and relatives were generally suited to sex, rank, and circumstances. Thus, when pins were first invented and brought into use, about the beginning of the sixteenth century, they were a gift highly acceptable to ladies instead of the wooden skewers which they had hitherto used. Gloves, too, were often given away; and the usual gift of tenantry to their landlord was a capon. The custom of giving presents has much declined in this country, but is still kept up with much enthusiasm in Paris, where the day is called "Le Jour d'Etrennes." A hundred years ago the Poet Laureate composed a special ode for New-Year's Day, which was recited and sung to music in presence of the royal family at St. James's. A superstitious custom that prevails more or less all over England is called "The First Foot," great importance being attached to the first foot that crosses the threshold. Thus, a dark man is lucky, a fair man unlucky; but woe betide if the first goat should be a woman, for then bad luck is sure to follow. In order to prevent so inauspicious an event, various precautions are taken. Men with dark hair go from house to house to take in the New Year, for which service they are presented with a small gratuity. In Worcestershire and Herefordshire, in the old climbing-boy days, chimneys were swept on New-Year's morning, so that one of the light sex might be the first to enter. In some parts of Cornwall, for the same purpose, it was customary to give boys a fee for sanding the doorstep and passage, and one might frequently hear bands of boys crying "fees for sanding your step for good luck." In many places, too, there is a notion that the Christian name of the first person one sees of the opposite sex on New-Year's Day will be the name of one's future husband or wife. In Nottinghamshire, it is said that nothing should be removed from a house until something has been brought in, for, according to a popular rhyme—

> Take out, and take in,
> Bad luck is sure to begin;
> But take in and take out,
> Good luck will come about.

In Devonshire, many will not wash on this day for fear of washing out of existence some member of the family during the year; and in Lancashire it is held very unlucky to give away a light of any kind. At Coventry god-cakes are eaten at this season by all classes, varying in price from a halfpenny to one pound. They are generally made in a triangular shape, and filled with a sort of mince-meat. New-Year's Day is not without its weather-lore; and, according to an old writer, if it fall on a Thursday, we may expect "Winter and summer windie: a rainie harvest: therefore wee shall have overflowings: much fruite: plentie of honey: yet flesh shall be deare: cattell in general shall die: great trouble, warres, &c." And a well-known proverb tells us that

> If January kalends be summery gay,
> 'Twill be wintery weather to the kalends of May.

An old adage also tells us that at "New-Year's tide the days lengthen a cock's stride."

The first Monday after New-Year's Day is called in Scotland Handsel Monday, and much resembles our Boxing Day. It is a great holiday among the peasantry, who generally spend it in the giving and receiving of presents. Formerly, on Twelfth-Day Eve itinerant minstrels used to carry a bowl of spiced wine to the houses of the principal inhabitants, from whom they received in return a hospitable reception. A rustic festival was observed by the farmers on this night, who, to ensure a plentiful crop in the ensuing autumn, made libations to their orchards, repeating the following words:—

> Health to thee, good apple-tree,
> Well to bear pocketfulls, hatfulls,
> Peckfulls, bushel-bagfulls.

Twelfth Day, called in the calendar of the Roman Church the "Festival of Kings," was formerly observed as a sort of carnival, the special object being to do honour to the three wise men. The name Twelfth Day itself probably dates from the time of King Alfred, who established the twelve days after Christmas as holidays, of which Epiphany was the last. These twelve days were dedicated to the Twelve Apostles, and it was customary in some parts of England for one large and twelve small fires to be lighted on the eve of the Epiphany—intended to represent our Lord and the Twelve Apostles. The fire for Judas Iscariot was put out as soon as lighted, and the ashes were scattered about; but the remaining twelve were allowed to burn as long as possible—various divinations for the ensuing year being drawn from the manner in which they burnt. This custom was once kept up with much spirit, and as many as sixty of these fires might be seen burning at once. In Staffordshire, Mr. Blount informs us that the inhabitants made a fire on the eve of the Epiphany, in memory of the blazing star which conducted the three wise men to the manger at Bethlehem. In days gone by the chief custom, however, connected with Twelfth Day was the election of Kings by beans, a practice supposed by some to be derived from the Roman Saturnalia, when children drew lots with beans to see who would be king. A remnant of this ceremony is kept up in Lincolnshire, where on Twelfth Night a Cake Ball takes place, at which one of the important features is the choosing of the King and Queen by lot. In France the mock Sovereign is called "Le Roi de la Fève," and the ceremony has given rise to a proverbial phrase for good luck, "Il a trouvé la fève au gâteau." Among the customs fallen into disuse may be mentioned one practised at Paget's Bromley, Staffordshire. A man entered the village with a mock horse fastened to him, with which he danced, at the same time making a snapping noise with a bow and arrow. He was attended by half a dozen fellow-villagers wearing mock deers' heads, and displaying the arms of the several landlords of the neighbourhood. In some parts of Pembrokeshire the following practice was very common, but is now nearly obsolete:—A wren was placed in a little house of paper, with glass windows, which was then hoisted on four poles and carried about by four men, who sang as they went along the "Song of the Wren;" their immediate object being to gain contributions. In Lincolnshire representatives of each village called "boggons" used to play football with a woman's hood, and the game, that only too often ended in broken heads, was concluded with dancing and merrymaking. In Westmorland a pretty custom consisted in bearing about at evening time an illuminated holly-tree. Among the superstitions associated with this day is that of the blossoming of the Christmas thorn in North Somerset and the praying of the oxen in their stalls, which is prevalent in many places. The day after Twelfth Day was called Rock Day and St. Distaff's Day, because women on this day resumed their spinning, which had been interrupted by the sports of Christmas. From Herrick's "Hesperides" it would appear that the men now amused themselves with burning the flax and tow of the women, who in requital dashed pails of water over them.

Plough Monday was the first Monday after Twelfth Day, and so called in reference to the resumption of work after the Christmas holidays. Thus Tusser says:—

> Plough Monday next, after that Twelfthtide is past,
> Bids out with the plough, the worst husband is last.

In Catholic times it was customary for ploughmen to keep lights burning before certain images in churches to obtain a blessing on their work; and on this day they went around collecting money for the support of their "plough-lights," as they were called. When the Reformation swept these away, it could not do away with the festival; and the peasantry still continued to beg for contributions, which were spent in conviviality. Formerly, dressed up in fantastic garbs, they drew their ploughs in procession, performing a kind of pageant; and if, on arriving at a house, no money was forthcoming, they at once punished the offender by ploughing up the ground in front of his door.

St. Hilary's Day (13th) is said on an average to be the coldest day in the year. It was by our forefathers regarded as an auspicious day for marriage; for, to quote the words of Norton Church Register, mentioned by Surtees, "Marriage comes in on the 13th Jan. and at Septuagesima Sunday. It is out again until Low Sunday, at which time it comes in again."

St. Agnes, the patron of purity, whose festival is kept on the 21st of this month, has from time immemorial been invoked by love-sick maidens, anxious to obtain a knowledge of their future husbands; an allusion to which we find in "Poor Robin's Almanack" for 1734:—

> Saint Agnes Day comes by and by,
> When pretty maids do fast and try
> Their sweethearts in their dreams to see,
> Or know who shall their husbands be.
> But soon when married all is ore,
> And they desire to dream no more,
> Or, if they must have these extreams,
> Wish all their sufferings were but dreams.

One mode of divination consisted in taking a row of pins, and plucking them out one after another, afterwards in sticking them in the sleeve, repeating at the same time a Paternoster. John Keats in his well-known lines, "The Eve of St. Agnes," has immortalised the superstitions associated with this night.

Another saint who by his eventful history has made a deep impression on the popular mind is St. Vincent; and although his festival (22nd) is not marked by any special customs, yet we are admonished to note whether the sun shine, as its doing so betokens a fine dry year. On the Continent the state of the weather on this day is supposed to have a great influence on the coming vintage, and there are numerous rhymes on the subject.

St. Vincent's Day, however, is not the only one from which the future weather is prognosticated, for in former times popular meteorologists calculated the weather for the whole year from St. Paul's Day (25th). Why they did so, antiquarians have not as yet been able to decide. It has been suggested that the narrative of the Apostle's self-possession in the storm on the Mediterranean and his foreknowledge of its issues may have led the superstitious to believe that he had some secret influence over the weather. It is curious, however, that this day should have been held of such importance as to be reckoned as a *dies Ægyptiacus*, or unlucky day. According to one of the popular rhymes we are told that—

> If St. Paul's Day be fair and clear,
> It does betide a happy year;
> But if it chance to snow or rain,
> Then will be dear all kind of grain;
> If clouds or mists do dark the skie,
> Great store of birds and beasts shall die;
> And if the winds do flie aloft,
> Then war shall vex the kingdome oft.

Fair weather on St. Paul's Day thus predicted a prosperous year; snow or rain foretold a dear year, and therefore an unfruitful one; clouds betokened a great mortality among cattle; and winds were the forerunner of war. Gay, however, admonishes us thus—

> Let no such vulgar tales debase thy mind,
> Nor Paul nor Swithin rule the clouds and wind.

Passing from the festivals and holidays of this month to its peculiar features and characteristics, we find that these have given rise to many odd sayings and superstitions. Thus, no little importance is attributed to the temperature, as warm weather at this season is considered unpropitious, a notion prevalent in Germany—

> If you see grass in January
> Lock your grain in the granary.

Rain, instead of snow, is said to predict a bad harvest; whereas thunder is said to signify "great winds, plentifull of corn and cattle, peradventure." According to another old distich we are told

> Winter thunder,
> Poor man's death, rich man's hunger—

the meaning being that it is good for fruit and bad for corn.

Various other prognostics have been made from the characteristics of the month—such as its winds, the time of the new moon, and the mists and fogs that occasionally make their appearance; while even sunshine is not altogether propitious, for, if the adage be true,

> In January should sun appear,
> March and April pay full dear.

The new Seacombe Ferry, on the Mersey, which has been constructed by the Wallasey Local Board at a cost of about £150,000, was opened on Monday for passenger traffic.

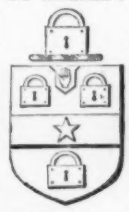
Last week the chairman and directors of the Liverpool Tramway Company handed over their lines to the Corporation. Immediately afterwards the lines were transferred back to the company under lease.

The Midland Railway Company have added to their already large mileage by opening a new line in extension of their system, fifteen miles in length, from Kettering, in Northamptonshire, to Manton, Rutlandshire.

A new footbridge across the Severn, at Shrewsbury, connecting Coleham and Belle Vue with the centre of the town, was opened last week by the Mayor and Corporation, and christened "Whitefriars." It is a lattice-girder iron bridge, 150 ft. span, and has been erected at a cost of £2500.

OBITUARY.

SIR A. W. GRIERSON, BART.



Sir Alexander William Grierson, seventh Baronet, of Lag, County Dumfries, died suddenly at Southsea on the 27th ult. He was the third son of Sir Alexander Gilbert Grierson, fifth Baronet, by Elizabeth, his wife, only daughter of the Hon. Richard Dalzell, of Glenae, and succeeded his brother in the baronetcy in 1846. Sir Alexander served formerly as Lieutenant 78th Ross-shire Highlanders. At the time of his decease he was about eighty years of age. He married Anne, youngest daughter of Robert Day, Esq., of Hampshire, but had no issue. The title consequently devolves on the late Baronet's nephew (the eldest son of his brother, the late Commander William Charles Grierson), now Sir Alexander Davidson Grierson, eighth Baronet.

GENERAL BURROUGHS.

General Frederick William Burroughs, who died a short time since, aged seventy-three, entered the Bengal Army Jan. 8, 1825, and was posted to the 17th Native Infantry, of which he was Adjutant for about twelve years. He was Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir J. H. Littler, G.C.B., in the Sutlej campaign, and during the Punjaub campaign served as Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General under Lord Clyde, G.C.B., Sir H. M. Wheeler, K.C.B., Sir W. R. Gilbert, Bart., G.C.B., the Hon. T. Ashburnham, C.B., and others. He was in command of the 17th B.N.I. when it mutinied at Azimghur, June 3, 1857. The older soldiers of the regiment, however, rallied round Major Burroughs and the officers, and after conducting them and their families in safety to Gorruckpore, the next military station, marched off to join the King of Delhi. Burroughs was placed on the retired list of General Officers in July, 1879. His commissions bear the following dates:—Ensign, Jan. 8, 1825; Lieutenant, Oct. 19, 1827; Captain, by brevet, Jan. 8, 1840; Captain, Oct. 1, 1841; Brevet Major, Nov. 11, 1851; Major, Sept. 9, 1856; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Feb. 4, 1859; Lieutenant-Colonel, Dec. 27, 1859; Major-General, April 20, 1868; Lieutenant-General, May 24, 1877; General, July 18, 1879.

MR. GREGSON OF MURTON.

John Gregson, Esq., of Murton and Burdon, in the county of Durham, M.A. University College, Oxon, and Barrister-at-Law of Lincoln's Inn, J.P. West Riding of Yorkshire, died on the 27th ult., at Bramham House, Tadcaster, aged seventy-four. He was elder son of John Gregson, Esq., of Murton and Burdon, by Elizabeth, his wife, only daughter and heiress of Lancelot Allgood, Esq., and represented a most respectable Durham family, descended from John Gregson, Esq., who purchased the Murton estate from Lord Lumley in 1566. Mr. Gregson married, first, 1833, Isabella, daughter of the Rev. Francis Reed, brother of John Reed, Esq., of Chipchase Castle; secondly, 1844, Caroline, daughter of the Rev. James Dalton, Rector of Croft; and thirdly, 1853, Mary Jane Forbes, sister of Sir Archibald Grant, Bart., of Monymusk. His eldest surviving son by his first wife, Captain Lancelot Allgood Gregson, 70th Regiment, married, 1868, Sophia Jane Beauchamp, daughter of Robert Buchanan, Esq., and has one daughter, Sophie Isabella. The late Mr. Gregson's sister is widow of Robert Henry Allan, Esq., of Blackwell Hall, who died recently, possessed of great wealth.

MR. ALEXANDER THOM.

Alexander Thom, J.P., Queen's Printer in Ireland, died on the 22nd ult., at Donnycarney House, near Dublin, in his seventy-ninth year, universally esteemed and lamented. He was a native of Aberdeen, the son of Mr. Walter Thom, journalist, author of a history of that city, and accompanied his father to Ireland in 1813. Thenceforward he became identified with the country of his adoption, and for nearly fifty years held Government contracts. During that lengthened period, he gained the goodwill and friendship of all othse who came in contact with him, and was the means of giving a vast amount of employment in the city of Dublin. That, however, for which Mr. Thom is most generally known, is the famous "Dublin Almanac and Directory," which bears his name. Mr. Gladstone when in Ireland spoke in the highest terms of the statistics contained in this work, and added that their compiler, Mr. Thom, was "a man who did credit to the nation at large." Mr. Thom married, first, 1824, Maria, daughter of Columbus Dillon, Esq.; and secondly, 1870, Sarah, widow of William Mackay, Esq., and daughter of John Ramsay M'Culloch, Esq., Professor of Political Economy and afterwards Head of H.M. Stationery Office, London.

MR. EDWARD WILLIAM COOKE, R.A., F.R.S.

This distinguished artist died on the 4th inst., aged sixty-nine. Few painters brought so much technical knowledge of geology, botany, perspective, architecture, shipping, and craft to the practice of their profession. He was the son of Mr. George Cooke, the engraver; for a short time he studied perspective and architecture under the elder Pugin; he then made illustrations for botanical works; but his first independent publication was "Shipping and Craft," which was succeeded by twelve large plates of Old and New London Bridges. He then turned his attention to painting in oil and water colours, his first works being coast and Dutch subjects, for which he always had a predilection. Between 1845 and 1854 he executed about one hundred pictures of the coast of Italy from Marseilles to Paestum, and of Florence and Rome. After a visit to Scandinavia, he commenced a long series of Venetian subjects, and these were succeeded by large scenes from the Arctic regions, Spain, and Morocco. He was elected A.R.A. in 1850, R.A. in 1863, and (on account of his scientific attainments) a Fellow of the Royal Society in the same year. Mr. Cooke was also a Fellow of the Linnæan, Zoological, Geographical, and Geological Societies; a member of the Alpine Club, and of the Architectural Museum.

The following deaths have also been announced:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Forster Frederick Robert Bishop, 28th Madras Native Infantry, on the 20th ult., at Malta.

Captain Walter Glyn Lawrell, 4th Hussars, aged thirty-five, killed in action in South Africa on Nov. 28 last.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Elsey, late of the Madras Army, J.P. and D.L., on the 28th ult., at West Lodge, Ealing.

William Spicer Cookworthy, late Captain 60th Rifles, and Governor of H.M. Convict Prison, Portsmouth, on the 13th ult., at Anchor-gate House.

Captain James Dundas, V.C., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, killed in Afghanistan by an explosion. He obtained the Cross during the Bhootan Campaign in 1865.

William Dunn-Gardner, Esq., of Fordham Abbey, Cambridgeshire, on the 25th ult., aged sixty-seven. He was younger brother of Mr. Dunn-Gardner, M.P. for Bodmin from 1841 to 1847.

Mary, Mrs. Petre, wife of Henry Petre, Esq., of Dunkenhalgh, J.P. and D.L. for the county of Lancaster, and elder daughter of Edmond Power, Esq., of Gurteen, in the county

of Waterford, by Anastasia, his wife, daughter and coheiress of John Lalor, Esq., of Long Orchard, in the county of Tipperary. She was married in 1846, and died without issue.

Major John Cook, V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, of wounds received in action near Cabul, on the 12th ult. He had seen much active service in India, and was awarded the Victoria Cross for gallantry during the first Afghan war.

Lady Chapman (Ann Weston), wife of General Sir Frederick Chapman, G.C.B., Royal Engineers, on the 30th ult., at Bina-gardens, South Kensington. She was daughter of William Cox, Esq., of Cheshunt, Herts.

The Hon. Harriett Lucy Rice-Rice, on the 26th ult., at Matson House, Gloucester, aged eighty. She was the third daughter of George Talbot, third Lord Dynevor, by Frances, his wife, daughter of Thomas, first Viscount Sidney.

Major-General James Dawson MacDonald, late Bengal Staff Corps, on the 25th ult., at Douro-place, Kensington. He entered the Army in 1840, and served in the Gwalior campaign, and in the campaign of 1857-8 in Rajpootana. He attained the rank of Major-General in 1875.

William Edward James, Esq., J.P., High Sheriff of Cumberland, 1867, late Captain 34th Regiment, at Barrock Park, Cumberland, on the 27th ult., aged sixty-three. He was eldest son of the late William James, Esq., of Barrock, M.P. for East Cumberland.

Colonel Edward Richard King, formerly 36th Regiment, at Fort William, Lismore, aged seventy-one. He was the third son of Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Henry King, K.C.B., by his first wife, Mary, eldest daughter of the Hon. and Very Rev. Dean Hewitt, and was grandson of Robert, second Earl of Kingston. He was twice married, and by his first wife had three sons and two daughters.

Julia, Lady Leeson, wife of Sir William E. Leeson, Kt., on the 22nd ult., at Caen. She was eldest daughter of Captain Edwin Richards, R.N., by Mary Anne, his wife, daughter of the Very Rev. Walter Blake Kirwan, Dean of Killala, and was niece of the late Rev. Solomon Richards, of Solsborough. She was married, in 1853, to Sir William Edward Leeson, Genealogist of the Order of St. Patrick, cousin of the Earl of Milltown.

Albert Francis Jackson, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, at his residence, Putney, Surrey, on the 26th ult., aged sixty-four. He was formerly for twenty years on the Oxford Circuit. His death is deeply lamented. He was youngest son of the late Warren Hastings Rowland Jackson, Esq., of Castle View, in the county of Cork, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Edward, Count D'Alton, Field-Marshal in the Austrian Service. He married, first, Mary, daughter of Slingsby Duncombe, Esq.; and, secondly, Sarah, daughter of Robert C. Edwards, Esq. By the former he leaves two daughters.

The Right Hon. Emma, Viscountess Midleton, on the 29th ult., at The Longhills, Lincoln, in her eighty-fourth year. She was third daughter of Thomas, twenty-second Lord Le Despencer, and sister of the late Countess of Roden, of the late Hon. Lady Fakenham, and of Anna Frances, Lady Farnham, who was killed in the great Abergele railway accident, 1868. Lady Midleton had four daughters, two of whom died unmarried: the other two are Mary Emma, Countess of Enniskillen, and Albinia Frances, wife of Alexander Samuel Leslie Melville, Esq., nephew of the Earl of Leven and Melville.

Dr. E. C. Seaton, medical officer of the Local Government Board, has resigned his office, and will be succeeded by the late assistant medical officer of the board, Dr. George Buchanan, who became attached to the Privy Council Office in 1869 as an inspector of public health, but who before that time had already been largely engaged in conducting health inquiries for the Government.

The Duke of Richmond and Gordon has intimated his intention of allowing his Sussex tenants an abatement in rent of 10 per cent. The Duke of Norfolk has also intimated his intention to allow a reduction of from 20 to 30 per cent to the farm tenantry on his Sussex estates. At Earl Cowper's rent audit for the receipt of the half-year's rent, due at Michaelmas last, on the Herts estates, his Lordship has again made a deduction of 10 per cent. Sir T. C. Western, Bart., 2nd Life Guards, has again announced his intention of returning 10 per cent to the tenants on his Essex and Suffolk estates. The Hon. P. J. Locke-King, brother of the Lord Lieutenant of Surrey, has remitted 12½ per cent of his farm tenants' rents. The Duke of Northumberland has granted to the tenants on his Surrey estates a remission of 10 per cent on the rent due last Michaelmas. Mr. Robert Heath, M.P., for Stoke-on-Trent, has returned to his tenants 25 per cent of their rents in the shape of lime and manure. Mr. Charles Morrison's rent audit was held on Monday at Wallingford, and a reduction of 50 per cent in the rent for the year ending Michaelmas last was made.

Some Army and Navy items are given:—His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief held a Levée on Thursday at the Horse Guards, Whitehall, the number being limited to 150. Major-General E. G. Bulwer, C.B., has relinquished the command of the Chatham district, he having received the appointment of Inspector-General of Recruiting at the War Office. The *Times* announces that Lieutenant-General E. A. Whitmore, C.B., who has just relinquished the post of Inspector-General of Recruiting, will succeed General Sir Alfred Horsford as Military Secretary to the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief on April 1 next. The distinguished-service reward of £100 per annum, vacant by the death of Lieutenant-General Goodenough, has been awarded to Colonel W. Bellairs, C.B., at present serving as Deputy-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General in South Africa. The First Lord of the Admiralty has conferred the Greenwich Hospital pension for Lieutenants of £50 a year, vacant by the death of Retired Commander R. J. St. Aubyn, on Commander C. R. Willcox. Her Majesty has, according to the *Standard*, given her assent by Order in Council to an increase in the number of Lieutenants of the Royal Navy, which will be gradually raised to 1000, being 400 more than provided for by the retirement scheme of 1879. This step has become necessary on account of the serious stagnation in promotion which has for a long time existed on the Sub-Lieutenants' List. Captain John Kennedy Erskine Baird has been promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral in her Majesty's Fleet; Rear-Admiral Robert Jenkins, C.B., has been placed on the retired list; and Captain Ch rles Thomas Curme has been promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral in her Majesty's Fleet. The *Army and Navy Gazette* states that Major-General C. C. Fraser, V.C., C.B., has been appointed Brigadier-General commanding at the Curragh Camp and Inspector-General of Cavalry in Ireland, from the 1st inst., vice Major-General W. H. Seymour, C.B., whose period of staff service has expired. The same journal says that Brevet-Major E. R. P. Woodgate, 4th Regiment, lately employed on the staff of Brigadier-General Sir Evelyn Wood in Zululand, has been offered and has accepted the Brigade-Majorship at Jamaica, which fell vacant some time ago by the death of Captain N. Y. Lloyd, 82nd Regiment.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

W G (Westminster).—The three-move problem is good, but we recommend you to substitute a Black for the White Pawn now on K R 7th. The latter does not help in the mate, while it suggests the road to it.

Devon (Sheerness).—We have a communication for you, which shall be forwarded if you will send your precise address.

J S (Exeter).—You are quite right. No. 1869 can be solved by 1. Kt takes P (ch), &c. Despite the utmost caution, an error of this kind will occasionally creep in.

C H H (Wandsworth)—Please to note that in the solution of your problem White can play, indifferently, either B to R 6th or B to Q B 4th.

P le P (Guernsey).—Correct solutions are regularly acknowledged, but we have not space for reference to every suggested emendation of problems and games received from our correspondents. Your proposed solution of No. 1870 by 1. Q to K B 3rd, begins with an impossible move.

Problems received from H E Kidson, F Kidson, and L Lachlan; Game from O P Q.

Solutions of the Knight Puzzle published in our Number of Dec. 27 will be acknowledged next week.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1868 received from W Waddington, James Dobson, and East Marden.

Correct Solutions of Problems No. 1869 received from K (Bridgwater), W Bear, Black Watch, Emile Frau, J R Rapp, W J Eggleston, P le Page, Tobias, John Tucker, East Marden, J M F (Dublin), C H Coster, M H Moorhouse, J Estlin, and G C Baxter.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1870 received from A H Empson, G H Holloway, Thorpe Reading Room, Emile Frau, F A Bright, Cojumpino, L G Batson, J R Rapp (Munich), F West, W A Guest, H Halliday, R Schindler, Ernest, C H Coster, W F Payne, J A C (Cashel), C F Ancell, Z Ingold, G C Baxter, Carlos, J Marriott, and K (Bridgwater).

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 1871 received from H Langford, B Dyke, An Old Hand, G Foshooke, Little Woman, Helen Lee, G L Mayne, Ernest M, Ben Nevis, Dabbehill, G A Ballingall, East Marden, D Temperton, D W Kell, E Elsdale, L S D, T Barrington, Nerina, R Jessop, Elsie, H Barrett, R Gray, L Sharswood, and N Warner. Solv.—In this position there is a variation beginning with 1. Q to R 5sq, the plausibility of which has led a large majority of our regular solvers to suppose that the true solution is to be found in that line of play. It is not so, however; for, after the moves, 1. Q to R 5sq, K to Q 5th; 2. Q to Q 7th, then 2. P to Q Kt 3rd, and there is no mate in two more moves.

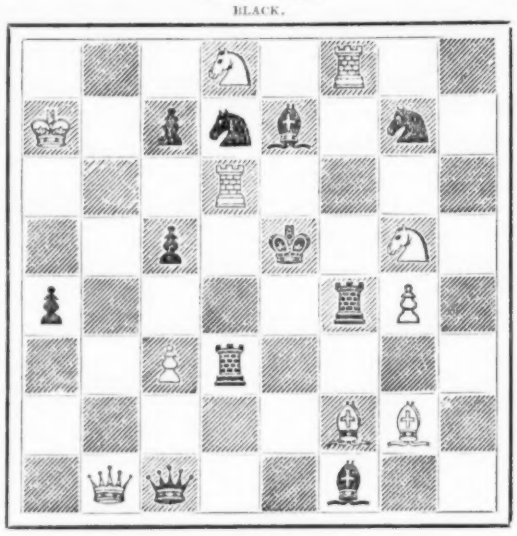
Solution of Problem No. 1870.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K B 3rd	Any move
2. Mates accordingly.	

PROBLEM No. 1873.

By D. Allingham.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

A Game played recently at the St. George's Chess Club between the Rev. W. Wayte and another amateur.—(*Hampe-Allgaier Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. —.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. P to K B 4th	P takes P
4. Kt to B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
5. P to K R 4th	P to Kt 5th

This conversion of the Hampe Opening into the Allgaier Gambit is now coming into practice. It does not appear to us that the presence of the Q Kt's in the field on both sides produces much effect upon either the attack or defence.

6. Kt to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd
7. Kt takes P	K takes Kt
8. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd

Probably the best line of play here is 8. P to B 6th, as in the ordinary form of the Allgaier-Thorold opening, although we think 8. B to Q Kt 5th may be played with safety.

9. B to B 4th (ch)	K to K sq

Here, again, the usual move, 9. K to Kt 2nd, is better than the move adopted. Black's next move, it will be observed, drives the adverse Bishop to a square whence it can most efficiently co-operate in the attack.

10. Q B takes P	Kt to R 4th
11. B to Q 3rd	P to Kt 3rd
12. P to K 5th	Q to K 2nd
13. B to Kt 6th (ch)	K to Q sq
14. Castles	B to Q 2nd
15. Q to Q 3rd	K to B sq
16. P to Q Kt 4th	

* The few pieces Black has brought into the open are now driven back, and the game is finished in the best style.

16.	Kt to B 3rd
17. Q to R 6th (ch)	K to Q sq
18. Kt to Q 5th	Kt to Kt sq
19. Q to B 4th	B to K 3rd
20. B to Kt 5th.	P takes B

White mates in two moves.

One of ten Games played by Mr. J. H. Blackburne simultaneously and *sans voir* at Hertford on New-Year's Day.

(*Sicilian Game.*)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd

An old-fashioned mode of conducting the defence; the correct continuation is 2. P takes P.

3. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
4. Kt to B 3rd	P to Q 4th
5. P takes P	P takes P
6. B to Kt 5th (ch)	B to Q 2nd
7. Q to K 2nd (ch)	Q to K 2nd
8. B to K 3rd	

With the view of isolating the Q P, and eventually winning it.*

8.	P to Q R 3rd
9. B takes B (ch)	Q Kt takes B
10. P takes P	Kt takes P
11. Castles (Q R)	Castles (Q R)
12. K R to K sq	Q to B 2nd
13. Kt to Q 4th	B to Q 3rd
14. P to K Kt 3rd	K R to K sq
15. Q to B 3rd	B to K 4th
16. Q to B 5th (ch)	R to Q 2nd

A weak move indeed, but already his position is by no means a happy one.

17. P to B 4th	B takes Kt
18. B takes B	Q Kt to K 5th
19. B takes Kt	Kt takes B
20. R takes R (ch)	Kt takes R
21. Kt takes P	Kt to Q 3rd
22. Q takes R (ch)	

Mr. Blackburne, even blindfolded, hardly ever fails to discern, as he does not here, the shortest road to victory.

22.	Q takes Q
23. Kt to Kt 6th (ch)	K to B 2nd
24. Kt takes Q	K takes Kt
25. P to B 4th	K to B 3rd
26. R takes Kt (ch)	

The best play; for, apparently, it ensures the victory, but it results in such a difficult end game that few players would have ventured upon it, even over the board.

26.	K takes R
27. K to B 2nd	K to B 4th
28. K to B 3rd	P to Q R 4th
29. P to Q Kt 3rd	

He cannot allow the Pawn to be advanced to Q R 5th. Mr. Blackburne's conduct of the end game is excellent.

29.	P to Q Kt 3rd
30. P to Q R 3rd	P to B 4th
31. P to Q Kt 4th (ch)	P takes P (ch)
32. P takes P (ch)	K to B 3rd
33. K to Q 4th	P to Q Kt 4th
34. P to B 5th, and wins.	

Mr. Blackburne visited Hertford on New-Year's Day, and played ten games simultaneously without seeing the boards against that number of local amateurs. The contest extended over five hours, and it resulted in Mr. Blackburne winning nine and losing one game. On the following day Mr. Blackburne played twenty games simultaneously, and won them all. One of the blindfold games is given above.

Sir Robert Lush presided on Monday evening at the annual distribution of the prizes awarded by the Rochester and Chatham Sunday-School Union to the scholars of the schools in connection with the union.

The programme for the meetings after Christmas of the Society of Arts has been issued. In the Indian Section, Professor Vambery, the great Eastern traveller, has undertaken to read a paper On Russia's Influence over the Inhabitants of Central Asia during the last ten years, and he has promised to come over from Buda-Pesth expressly for the purpose.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated July 20, 1875) with two codicils (dated July 20, 1875, and May 31, 1879) of the Right Hon. George Frederick d'Arcy, Earl of Durham, who died on Nov. 27 last at his town residence, No. 39, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, was proved on the 29th ult. by Mr. Charles George Barrington, the acting executor, power being reserved to Earl Grey and Mr. Edward Ellice, M.P., the other executors named in the will, to prove hereafter should they desire to do so. The personal estate is sworn under £500,000. The testator devises all his manors, advowsons, messuages, lands, mines, tenements, and hereditaments in the county of Northumberland to his second son, the Hon. Frederick William Lambton, and he provides portions of £20,000 for each of his other younger sons and £12,000 for each of his daughters; he bequeaths to his eldest son £30,000 and all his carriages, horses, harness, stable furniture, dogs, and guns; and to his executor, Mr. Barrington, and the Rev. William Salmon Mare, £1000 each. All his real estate in the county of Durham or elsewhere the deceased Earl has devised to the use of his eldest son, John George, Viscount Lambton, for life, with remainder to his first and other sons successively, according to their respective seniorities in tail male;—the residue of the personalty is directed to be laid out in the purchase of freeholds, and the same, with all his copyhold, customary, and leasehold property, is left in such manner that it may be held and enjoyed with his Durham estates. Special directions are given as to the furniture, plate, pictures, and effects at Lambton Castle and any of his other mansions, to enable them to be used and enjoyed by the person for the time being in possession of the said estates.

The will (dated May 29, 1869) with a codicil (dated April 22, 1879) of Mr. William Winthrop, formerly of Worcester College, Oxford, and of Brighton, who died on the 1st ult., at the Great Western Hotel, Paddington, was proved on the 15th ult. by the Rev. Benjamin Winthrop, the brother, and Herbert Praed, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator bequeaths to his friend Sir Louis Mallet, C.B., £4000; to his executors, £1000 each; to his friend, the Rev. Jacob Hugo North, £200; to his cousin, Frances Woodruff, £1000; to his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Young, all his pictures, furniture, books and valuables; and £200 each to the Bristol Asylum for the Blind, the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wandsworth, St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, and the Charing-cross Hospital. As to the residue of his real and personal property he leaves one fourth to his brother, the Rev. Benjamin Winthrop; one fourth to the children of his deceased sister, Mrs. Mary Anne Pellew; one fourth to his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Young; and one fourth to his brother, Edward Gamaliel Winthrop.

The will (dated March 14, 1872) of Mr. William Mortlock, formerly of No. 18, Regent-street, and of Tregew, in the parish of Rochampton, but late of St. Normans Anerley, who died on Nov. 14 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by William Mortlock and Frederick Mortlock, the sons, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator makes specific devises and bequests to his wife, Mrs. Anna Mortlock, to each of his said sons, and to his daughter, Mrs. Fanny Murray; and the residue of his property, real and personal, is to be held upon trust, to pay to his wife £800 per annum for life, and, subject thereto, for his said three children.

The will (dated March 24, 1877) of Mrs. Ellen Hope, formerly of Dover, but late of Upper Seymour-street, who died on Nov. 27 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by Charles Cecil Trevor, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. Among other legacies the testatrix bequeaths £300 each to the Protestant Pooliar or Slave School at Trevandrum, Travancore, East Indies; the Middlesex Hospital; St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington; the Royal National Life-Boat Institution; the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy; the Marylebone Parochial Charity School, Marylebone-road; the Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, Queen-square, Bloomsbury; the Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children, Lower Seymour-street, Portman-square; the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney; and the Orthopædic Hospital, Oxford-street. The residue of her property she gives to her sister, Mrs. Georgiana Esther Higgins.

The will (dated Dec. 7, 1876) with a codicil (dated Feb. 5, 1877) of the Right Hon. Henrietta, Baroness Braye (wife of the Rev. Edgell Wyatt-Edgell), late of Stanford Hall, Leicestershire, who died on Nov. 14 last, was proved on the 24th ult. by the Right Hon. Alfred Thomas Townsend, Baron Braye, the son, and Oswald Walmesley, the executors, the personal estate, limited to such as the deceased had a right to appoint or dispose of, being sworn under £9000. The testator bequeaths to her executor, Mr. Walmesley, £100, and the residue of the personalty to her said son; she also leaves to her said son, subject to the life interest of her husband, her original one-fourth part of certain properties in the counties of Bedford and Herts. The testatrix settles her original one-fourth share of the Stanford Hall estate, subject to the life interest of her husband, upon her eldest son, Captain Edmund Verney Wyatt-Edgell, who it will be remembered was killed at Ulundi, and, having died unmarried, the remainder over in favour of her second son, the present Lord Braye, takes effect.

The will (dated June 26, 1879) of Admiral Lord George Paulet, C.B., late of No. 21, Marlborough-hill, St. John's-wood, who died on Nov. 22 last, was proved on the 15th ult., under a nominal sum, by St. John Claud Paulet, the son, the sole executor.

The will (dated Jan. 20, 1879) of Eliza, Viscountess Guillamore, widow of Paget Standish, fourth Viscount Guillamore, formerly of Belgrave House, Parsons-green, but late of No. 89, Claverton-street, Pimlico, who died on Nov. 26 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by Robert Chapman and Arthur Carter, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £4000.

The will (dated Feb. 13, 1872) with three codicils (dated May 10, 1875; Jan. 13, 1876; and Oct. 24, 1878) of Sir William Henry Feilden, Bart., late of Feniscowles, Lancashire, and of Scarborough, who died on Jan. 12 last, was proved on the 15th ult. by Sir William Leyland Feilden, the son, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £5000.

The sum of £5000 has been offered to the town of Dunfermline towards the establishment of a free library there, by Mr. A. Carnegie, of New York, who was born at Dunfermline.

Among the Acts of Parliament which came into operation on the 1st inst. are the Habitual Drunkards Act, the Summary Jurisdiction Act, the Dangerous Performances Act, and the Prosecution of Offences Act.

During the year recently closed the income of the three Masonic charitable institutions, derived from all sources, amounted to the sum of £44,583 11s. 9d., far exceeding that of any former year. The Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, for the third year in succession, heads the list, with £17,781 12s. 10d. The second place on the list was taken by the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, with £13,776 6s. 10d.

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KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. Pure, mild, and mellow, delicious, and most wholesome. Universally recommended by the profession. The Cream of Old Irish Whiskies.
KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. Dr. Hassall says:—"Soft and mellow, pure, well-matured, and of very excellent quality."
KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878; Dublin Exhibition, 1865, the Gold Medal.
20, Great Titchfield-street, London, W.

CHOCOLAT MENIER.
Awarded the GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR.

CHOCOLAT MENIER, in ½ lb. and ¼ lb. Packets.
For BREAKFAST and SUPPER.

CHOCOLAT MENIER.—Awarded Twenty Three PRIZE MEDALS.
Consumption annually exceeds 17,000,000 lbs.

CHOCOLAT MENIER. Paris, London, New York.
Sold Everywhere.

SAVORY AND MOORE, 143, New Bond-street, W.; and all Chemists.
THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS is that which so closely resembles a HEALTHY MOTHER'S MILK that it is equally nourishing and easy of digestion. It is the only food specially prepared for Infants.

WILLS' "WESTWARD HO!"

WILLS' "WESTWARD HO!"
NEW SMOKING MIXTURE.
"When all things were made, none was made better than Tobacco; to be a lone man's Companion, a bachelor's Friend, a hungry man's Food, a sad man's Cordial, a wakeful man's Sleep, and a chilly man's Fire. There's no Herb like it under the canopy of Heaven."—Kingsley's "Westward Ho!"
In 1 oz., 2 oz., and 4 oz. Packets, lined with tinfoil.
WILLS, W. D. and H. O.

STOCK-TAKING.
A GENUINE SALE OF GOODS
is now taking place
at PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET,
and will continue during
the month of January.
New goods are reduced to cost price,
and last year's considerably less
in every department,
in order to effect
a large Sale.

JERSEY COSTUMES,
and the Elastic Fitting Jersey,
Separately from the Skirt,
to suit all figures.

A GOOD BLACK SILK,
an excellent wearing quality,
for £3 18s. 6d.—10 yards—reduced from £5 18s. 6d.

BONNET and CIE BLACK SILK
on Sale
This Month—considerably less than makers' price.
Sterling good qualities at
4s. 11d., 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 9s. 6d., 10s. 6d.
Patterns free.

DRESS VELVETS, Trimming Velvets, striped Velvets, } Reduced fully 25 per cent to reduce the large Stock.

SILK and SATIN COSTUMES,
Exquisite Qualities, reduced
to 3½, 4½, 5½, 7½, 10 guineas,
during this month.

BLACK COSTUMES in FRENCH and ENGLISH CASHMERE—reduced to
2, 3½, 4½ guineas complete,
that were formerly 4½, 6½, and 8 guineas.

MANTLES, JACKETS, ULSTERS.
The Paris Models are reduced
to one half the original cost,
during this month only.

EVENING DRESSES—DINNER DRESSES.
All at 25 per cent below usual prices.

BONNETS AND ALL MILLINERY
reduced in the same great proportion.

MOURNING ORDERS
will be supplied this month
on an equally cheap scale,
and sent to any part of the
Country on approbation—no matter the distance—
Free of any Extra Charge whatever to the Customer,
IMMEDIATELY ON RECEIPT OF LETTER OR TELEGRAM.

FRENCH and ENGLISH DRESSMAKING
at very moderate charges.

PLEASE OBSERVE—
that the above advertisements
refer ONLY to 256 to 262, REGENT-STREET,
PETER ROBINSON'S FAMILY MOURNING WAREHOUSE.

ON an average about every seven days OPPOSITION VELVETEENS to the LOUIS are started and endeavoured to be introduced to the public notice, under one name or another. Not only is the style of making up, and the stamping of the name on the back of every yard resorted to

IN ORDER TO DECEIVE,

but they are actually asserted to be equal or superior.
The Proprietor of the LOUIS Velveteen, whilst admitting that "imitation is the sincerest form of flattery," cannot but caution the public that the genuine article is stamped Every Yard on the back the "Louis Velveteen," in plain letters.
Avoid all imitations under whatever names they are offered.

IMITATION MEANS MERIT.
THE "LOUIS" VELVETEEN.
The Ladies are indebted for this fabric to no suppositious individual, but to Mr. LOUIS, the inventor. It has fairly aroused the jealousy of velveteen manufacturers, as is proved by the number of kinds now advertised, all claiming an equality with the "Louis," which has given such universal satisfaction since it obtained so great a success under its own distinctive title. Imitations, of course, have been numerous. One has had to change its name and retire from its infringement, paying legal expenses; whilst others have been such transparent counterfeits that they can scarcely deceive. They even resort to the stamping of their various names every yard on the back, a method first practised by Mr. Louis to prevent ladies being imposed upon when requiring his specialité. The "LOUIS" is the only Permanent Oriental Blue Black. It has received the well-merited praise and approval of the various fashionable journals, and one (in alluding to these frequent imitations) denounces the practice as "A MEAN AND CONTEMPTIBLE way to divert from their proper channels the fruits of a legitimate enterprise and labour."

ANNUAL SALE.—REGENT HOUSE.
J. ALLISON and CO. beg respectfully to announce that their ANNUAL WINTER SALE has commenced, and that they are now prepared to OFFER a LARGE PORTION of their well-selected STOCK at considerably REDUCED PRICES. Amongst Special Purchases will be offered a Parcel of 24-inch Gros Grains at 4s. 11d., worth 7s. 6d.; wide Sash Ribbons, from 12½d.; Kid Gloves, at 2s. 11d., each pair guaranteed. Costumes, Mantles, and other Fancy Goods, depreciated by change of fashion, at very low prices.—Nos. 238, 240, and 242, Regent-street.

FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS
in the
DYEING and FINISHING
of
VELVETEENS.
"PERFECTION AT LAST."
THE MANCUNIUM VELVETEEN.
DEEP FAST BLACK,
Stamped every yard on the back with the name and Trade Mark.
To be had of all Drapers.

WAUKENPHAST'S BOOTS
for LADIES.
Patent Leather Court Shoes, Silk Lined, 7s.
Walking Oxford Shoes, 8s. 6d. to 25s.
Winter Walking Boots, 14s. to 28s.
Shooting and Country Wear, 34s.
60, Haymarket, London, S.W.

THE NATIONAL CURTAIN,
in Opaque Tapestry, one of the most effective Curtains ever produced.
2½ yds. long by 56 inches wide, One Guinea per pair.
3½ " 63 " Silk Faced, Two Guineas per pair.
In seven different ranges of colour. Samples sent on receipt of order. To be obtained only from
WOOLLRIGHT and CO., 18, 20, 22, 24, and 26, Bold-street, Liverpool.
Established 1820.

TO PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH RUPTURE.—PRATT'S WATER-PAD TRUSSES are the most effectual Cure.—Apply to J. F. Pratt, Surgical Mechanician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 420, Oxford-street, London.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.
PULVERMACHER'S "GALVANISM, NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY."
In this Pamphlet the most reliable proofs are given of the vast and wonderful curative powers of Pulvermacher's Patent Galvanic Chain-Bands, Belts, &c., in Rheumatic, Nervous, and Functional Disorders. Sent post-free for three stamps on application to
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CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-PASTILS for
INDIGESTION, OXYREGMY,
HEARTBURN, STOMACH COMPLAINTS,
FLATULENCY, &c.
Apply to Carlsbad Mineral Waters Agency, Loebel Schottlander Carlsbad.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.
Happy Days! There is something of regret and gloom in the first appearance of grey hairs; our prospects are often blighted by their premature appearance. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER happily affords a safe and sure means for restoring them again to the freshness and beauty of youth. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER is no new low-priced article.

It is the old-established standard and reliable article known and spoken most highly of in every civilised country. Every good thing for the hair that the most scientific men of the Old and New World can suggest are combined in Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. It requires only a few applications to restore grey hair to its youthful colour and lustrous beauty, and induce luxuriant growth, and its occasional use is all that is needed to preserve it in its highest perfection and beauty. Dandriff is quickly and permanently removed. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.
There are two special qualities which determine and fix the superiority and excellence of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER:—First—Its prompt, quick action, and the new growth, life, and vigour that it is sure to give to the hair, never failing by a few applications TO RESTORE GREY OR WHITE HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, imparting to the hair a delightful aroma, fresh, delicate, and unchangeable in any climate. Second—Its easy application without any previous preparation of the hair; without that sticky and disagreeable sulphur odour found and complained of in other preparations. It never stains the skin or linen. It retains the hair in any desired position, and is cooling and cleansing to the scalp.

FLORAL BELL,
FRAGRANT ELIXIR OR
LIQUID DENTIFRICE.
The admiration of the world, "THE FLORAL BELL FRAGRANT ELIXIR or LIQUID DENTIFRICE." Language fails to give expression to the beauty or the utility of a beautiful set of white teeth. With no other charm, the possessor may well feel proud. Dentists, chemists, and physicians all recommend and use the FLORAL BELL FRAGRANT ELIXIR or LIQUID DENTIFRICE. It is truly unequalled for cleansing, preserving, and beautifying the teeth, giving them a pearl-like whiteness, and hardening the gums. It removes all tartar, hardens the enamel, arrests decay, and imparts to the breath at all times a most delightful fragrance.
A few drops on the brush night and morning is all sufficient. Tooth pastes and powders are discarded after a trial of FLORAL BELL FRAGRANT ELIXIR or LIQUID DENTIFRICE. It is purely vegetable, which may account for the absence of froth in your mouth during its use. A chemical that produces froth may be necessary in soap to cleanse the skin, but all chemicals are certain destruction to the teeth. The enormous and constantly increasing sale for this article enables the proprietor to offer it at the very low price of Two Shillings and Sixpence in large Bottles. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depôt, 114 and 116, Southampton-row, London.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.
If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask any Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," price 3s. 6d. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath.
Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalculæ," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless, and delicious as sherry. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London. Retailed everywhere.

BREIDENBACH'S PHLOMIS (Sweet Scented). Beautifully fragrant and lasting. 2s. 6d. to 40s. Bottle. BREIDENBACH'S MACASSARINE, invaluable for preserving the Growth of the Hair. 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s. Bottle. Of all Chemists and the Makers, 157a, New Bond-street.

SOZODONT.—The Peerless liquid Dentifrice.
Its use imparts the most fragrant breath; it beautifies, cleanses, and preserves the teeth in a surprising manner. It gives a delightfully fresh taste and feeling to the mouth, removing all Tartar and Scurf from the Teeth, completely arresting the progress of decay, and whitening such parts as have already become black by decay or neglect. Impure Breath caused by Bad Teeth, Tobacco, Spirits, or Catarrh, is neutralised by Sozodont. The price of the Fragrant Sozodont is 3s. 6d., put up in large bottles, fitted with patent sprinklers for applying the liquid to the tooth-brush. Each bottle is inclosed in a handsome toilet box. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, and by JOHN M. RICHARDS, Great Russell-street, London. Observe the Name SOZODONT on the label, box, and bottle.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO
has been proved, by its unparalleled success of fifty years, to be the best Dentifrice for procuring White and Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Fragrant Breath, being perfectly free from all deleterious and acid compounds, which give a temporary whiteness to the teeth, but ultimately ruin the enamel. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Each Box bears a 3d. Government stamp.

NUDA VERITAS.—GREY HAIR restored
by this valuable specific to its original shade, after which it grows the natural colour, not grey. Used as a dressing, it causes growth and arrests falling. The most harmless and effectual restorer extant. One trial will convince it has no equal. Price 10s. 6d., of all Chemists and Hairdressers. Testimonials post-free.—R. HOVENDEN and SONS, London.

DOES YOUR HAIR TURN GREY?
Then use HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES and COMBS. Brushes, 10s. and 15s. each. Combs, 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s., 15s., and 20s. each. Pamphlets upon application.—5, Great Marlborough-st., W.; 93 and 95, City-road; and of all Perfumers.

GOLDEN HAIR.—ROBARE'S AUREOLINE produces the beautiful Golden Colour so much admired. Warranted perfectly harmless. Prices 5s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., of all Perfumers. Wholesale, HOVENDEN and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C. London. Pinaud and Meyer, 37, Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris; 31, Graben, Vienna; 44, Rue des Longs Chariots, Brussels.

PIESSE and LUBIN.
TURKISH PASTILS.
"Through all my travels few things astonished me more than seeing the beauties of the harem smoking Narghilés at Stamboul. After smoking, a sweet, aromatic lozenge or pastil is used by them, which is said to impart an odour of flowers to the breath. I have never seen these breath lozenges but once in Europe, and that was at PIESSE and LUBIN'S shop in Bond-street.—Lady W. Montague.
In Boxes, 2s.; by post, 2s. 2d.
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RARE and PRECIOUS PERFUMES.
3000 varieties of Scents, Refined Soaps, Sachets, Odorous Waters, Ladies' Toilet Requisites, Pomades, Oils, Hair Washes, Dentifrices, Cologne, Complimentary and Wedding Presents, Fountains, &c.
Descriptive ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, post-free to all applicants.
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"AND TEETH LIKE ROWS OF PEARLS."
JEWSBURY and BROWN'S Exquisite Compound,
THE ORIENTAL TOOTH-PASTE.
The celebrated original and only genuine Oriental Tooth-Paste is signed "JEWSBURY and BROWN, Manchester. Established 50 years." PEARLY WHITE and SOUND TEETH, a healthy action of the gums, producing that firmness and rosy brightness of colour so essential to beauty, and fragrant breath, are all insured by the use of this most perfect Dentifrice. Pots, 1s. 6d.; double, 2s. 6d. All Perfumers and Chemists.

CHASSAING'S PEPSINE WINE.
For INDIGESTION and GASTRALGIC PAINS.
CHASSAING'S WINE is a perfect cure for Indigestion.
It contains
PEPSINE and DIASTASE, the only two natural and indispensable agents for complete digestion.
Retail by all Chemists, 4s. 6d. per Bottle.
Wholesale, 49, Southwark-street, S.E.

WILLIAMS'S ANTI-BILE. LIVER COMPLAINTS. Williams's Anti-Bile or Anti-Bilious Elixir is the celebrated remedy for Liver Complaints, Bile, Biliousness, Pains in the Head, Backache, Giddiness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, and Stomach Disorders. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Any Chemist will procure it. Write for my Pamphlet on Liver Complaints and it will be forwarded post-free. Address as below.

WILLIAMS'S TASTELESS LIVER PILLS act gently on the Liver and Bowels, cleansing the system from all impurities. Price 1s. 1½d. per Box; post-free, 15 or 36 stamps, from the Laboratory, 16, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, London. Any Chemist will procure them.

ALLEN AND HANBURYS'
"PERFECTED"
COD-LIVER
OIL
is not only freer from taste and smell than any oil ever before offered to the public, but it does not give rise to the nausea and eructations which render the use of ordinary oil, even of the finest quality, so repulsive. It is the pure oil, made at A. and H.'s own factory in Norway, and prepared by an entirely new and special process. It presents in the most effective condition all the invaluable properties of the remedy. All who have difficulty in taking Cod-Liver Oil should insist on having A. and H.s' "PERFECTED" OIL. Sold only in Impl. ½ Pts., 1s. 6d.; ¾ Pts., 2s. 6d.; Pts., 4s. 9d., Qts., 9s. Trade mark, a Plough. Of all Chemists.
Allen and Hanburys, Plough-court, Lombard-street, London.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE is warranted to cleanse the Blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, its effects are marvellous. In Bottles, 2s. 6d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each, of all Chemists. Sent to any address for 30 or 132 stamps, of the Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Lincoln.

CORPULENCE.—Dr. YATE HOLLAND'S POWDERS (or PILLS) speedily and safely absorb superfluous fat and reduce corpulency, however long standing. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per Box. MARTIN and CO., 3, Paradise-road, London, S.W.; or through any Chemist. Beware of imitations.

NAUTICAL EDUCATION.—THE THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE.—H.M.S. Worcester, off Greenhithe, Kent. Managed by a Committee of London Shipowners, Merchants, and Captains. Gentlemen's sons intended for the Sea admitted from Eleven to Sixteen years of age. The next Term commences Jan. 19. Prospectus on application to W. M. BULLIVANT, Hon. Sec., 72, Mark-lane, London, E.C.

CHILBLAINS, RHEUMATISM, &c. Chilblains are prevented from breaking and their tormenting Itching instantly removed by WHITEHEAD'S ESSENCE OF MUSTARD. Guaranteed by an extensive and successful experience of nearly a century. In Bottles, 2s. 9d.—BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, and all Medicine Venders.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM cured by the use of Dr. Laville's Curative Liquor or Pills. To be obtained of all respectable Chemists, price 11s. per Bottle. All who are afflicted with these diseases should read Dr. Laville's celebrated treatise, in English, on "The Treatment and Cure of Gout and Rheumatism;" post-free, 4d., of F. NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London. Address—F. COMAR, 29, Rue St. Claude, Paris.

SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, RHEUMATISM.—INSTANT RELIEF obtained by using Dr. DAVIS'S CALORIFIC and SHIELD, a most certain external remedy of great simplicity. Copies of letters which have been received showing the patronage and efficacy of the CALORIFIC forwarded on application from W. LAMBERT, 173, Seymour-place, London, W. Sold everywhere, in Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.; and MEDICATED SHIELDS, 1s. 6d.

HOOPING COUGH.
ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION.
THE celebrated effectual Cure without internal medicine. Sole Wholesale Agents, W. EDWARDS and SON, 157, Queen Victoria-street (formerly of 67, St. Paul's-churchyard), London, whose names are engraved on the Government stamp.
Sold by most Chemists. Price 4s. per Bottle.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES
CURE COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Medical testimony states that no other medicine is so effectual in the cure of these dangerous maladies. One lozenge alone gives ease. They contain no opium nor any violent drug. Sold by all Chemists, in Tins, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

THROAT AFFECTIONS and HOARSENESS.—All suffering from Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. These famous Lozenges are now sold by most respectable Chemists in this country, at 1s. 1½d. per Box. People troubled with a hacking cough, a slight cold, or bronchial affections cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious pulmonary and asthmatic affections.—Depôt, 493, Oxford-street, London.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
This pure Solution is the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
The safest and most gentle aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants.
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INSTANT CURE.
FORMS A STOPPING.
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J. Hounsell, Esq., Surgeon, Bridport, writes:—"I consider BUNTER'S NERVINE a specific for Toothache. Very severe cases under my care have found instantaneous and permanent relief."
Of Chemists, 1s. 1½d. per Packet.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS.
The Best English Remedy for Gout and Rheumatism. Sure, safe, and effectual. No restraint of diet required during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all Chemists, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS instantly relieve and rapidly cure Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Shortness of Breath, Phlegm, Rheumatism, and taste pleasantly. Sold at 1s. 1½d.

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